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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

No. 108.

Part I.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Members of the Artillery Company proceeding to Camp on Saturday, 14th November, will parade at Star Ferry, Kowloon, at 1 p.m., when transport will be provided.

Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees and greatcoats, knife, fork, spoon and plate should be taken.

Those proceeding to Camp for the compulsory week end 20th-22nd November will parade at the Star Ferry, Kowloon, at 5.30 p.m. on 20th November. Dress: As above.

Men requiring boots and/or greatcoats must give their names to the Battery Sergeant-Major on Tuesday, 10th November, at Headquarters.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Part II. Musketry Course will be fired at Peak Range on Sunday, 8th November, 1925.

Parade at Headquarters at 8.30 a.m. Range Officer: Capt. R. Melville-Smith, M.B.E.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Rifles and bayonets must be drawn from Headquarters on Friday, 6th November, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, 7th November, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

This is the last opportunity for members who have not yet fired Part II. to attend.

All Sections parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th November. Dress: Muffi.

Field Section parade at Corps Headquarters from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th November, for Practical Field Geometry. Dress: Muffi.

Field Section: A lecture for N.C.O.'s (more particularly Field Co. N.C.O.'s) and others interested will be given at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 12th November, at 5.30 p.m. Subject: "Bridging and Bridging Expedient."

Signal Section parade at Corps Headquarters from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 12th November, for Buizer Practice. Dress: Muffi.

Light Section parade at Belcher's Fort for D.E.L. Runa from 6 to 11 p.m. on Thursday, 12th November. Dinners will be provided by the Corps. Dress: Caps, tunics, long trousers and belts, no sidearms.

The Miniature Range has been allotted to the Engineer Company on the following dates:—Thursdays, 12th, 26th November, and 3rd December, 1925.

ARMoured CAR COMPANY.

Parade for Monday, 9th November. Dress: Muffi.

Those detailed for the Armistice Day Parade will parade at Headquarters at 5.45 p.m. under Sergeant-Major Wright when full particulars of the parade on Wednesday will be available.

All other parades during next week are cancelled.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

No. 1 Platoon. Parade in the Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters on Monday, 9th November, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Muffi.

SCOTTISH COMPANY.

Pipe Band will assemble at Corps Headquarters every Monday and Friday at 6 p.m. for practice.

Reel Club will meet as usual for practice on Wednesday, 11th November, at 5.45 p.m.

Church Parade will be held on Sunday, 22nd November. Details later.

School of Arms. Provided sufficient names are forthcoming a School of Arms will be inaugurated immediately.

Intending participants are requested to send in their names promptly to Pte. A. T. P. Farquharson, c/o P. & O. Bank.

Part II. Musketry Course will be fired at Stonecutters on Sunday, 8th November.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. K. S. Morrison.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Rifles and bayonets must be drawn from Headquarters on Friday, 6th November, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, 7th November, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Musketry Part I. will be fired at Peak Range on Sunday, 15th November. All those who have not yet fired or qualified should attend since this is the last opportunity of firing.

Dress: Optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn, as detailed for Part II, on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th November.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. Peak Residents at Upper Tram Station at 9 a.m.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. A. K. Mackenzie.

No. 7 Platoon will parade at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 12th November, at 5.30 p.m.

Landscape Targets: Indication and Recognition of Targets: Fire Orders. Dress: Muffi.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 5th, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,100 nom.
Do. London	\$1,100 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$1,100 nom.
Mercantile Bank A. & B.	\$1,100 nom.
Do. C.	\$1,100 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$1,100 nom.
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Canton Insurance	\$1,100 buy.
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Union Insurance	\$1,100 buy.
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China Fire Insurance	\$1,100 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$1,100 buy.
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H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$1,100 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	\$1,100 nom.
Indo-China (Bank)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (Def.) London	\$1,100 nom.
Do. Hongkong	\$1,100 nom.
Shell Transport	\$1,100 buy.
Star Ferry	\$1,100 buy.
Waterboats	\$1,100 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$1,100 nom.
China Sugars	\$1,100 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$1,100 nom.
Esperanto	\$1,100 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$1,100 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (single)	\$1,100 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	\$1,100 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1,100 nom.
Ranb	\$1,100 buy.
Trunk Mines	\$1,100 buy.
Ural Caspian	\$1,100 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1,100 nom.
Hongkong	\$1,100 nom.
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Shanghai Docks	\$1,100 nom.
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Hongkong Land	\$1,100 nom.
Hongkong Realty (ap.)	\$1,100 buy.
H.K. Territorials (ap.)	\$1,100 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$1,100 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$1,100 nom.
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Ewo Cottons	\$1,100 nom.
Oriental	\$1,100 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1,100 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,100 buy.
Canton Iron	\$1,100 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$1,100 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1,100 nom.
China Buses	\$1,100 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$1,100 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1,100 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (old)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1,100 nom.
Construction	\$1,100 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$1,100 buy.
Der A Wing (p.p.)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (p.p.)	\$1,100 buy.
Hongkong Electric	\$1,100 sel.
Mass Electric	\$1,100 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$1,100 sel.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (old)	\$1,100 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1,100 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$1,100 sel.
Lane Crawfords	\$1,100 nom.
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Stonecutters: Sunday, 8th November, Scottish Company.

Stonecutters: Sunday, 15th November, All Units.

Peak: Sunday, 8th November, Engineer Company.

Peak: Sunday, 15th November, Scottish Company.

Miniature: Monday, 9th November, No. 1 Platoon.

Miniature: Thursday, 12th November, Engineer Company.

Miniature: Thursday, 26th November, Engineer Company.

Miniature: Thursday, 3rd December, Engineer Company.

Part II.

REVERSION.

No. 428 Lieut. Col. G. R. Razavet, Armoured Car Company, is permitted to revert to the rank of Private at his own request, as from 29th October, 1925.

LEAVE.

No. 576 Pte. H. E. Hollands, A.C. Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 1st November, 1925, to 30th April, 1926.

No. 290 Corp. W. Hyde, No. 5 Platoon, is granted 10 months' leave from 1st November, 1925, to 31st August, 1926.

No. 952 Pte. J. M. L. Gutierrez, No. 4 Platoon, is granted 1 month's leave from 1st to 30th November, 1925.

RESIGNATION.

No. 684 Corp. A. Mackenzie, No. 1 Platoon, is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 30th October, 1925.

P. N. Youso, 2nd-Lieut., Asst.-Adjutant, H.V.D.C.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1925.

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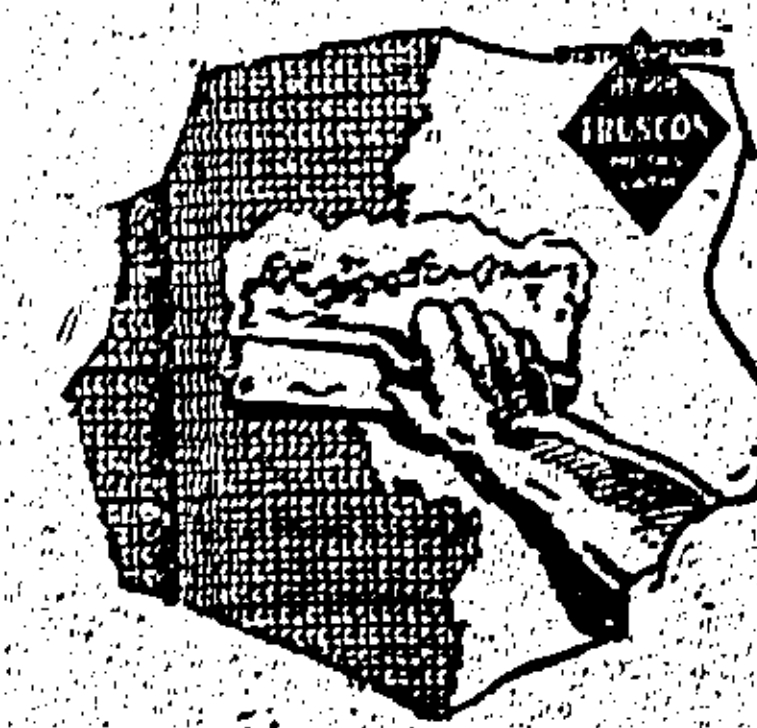
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EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

CHINA NOT YET READY FOR ABROGATION.

HARSH CRIMINAL LAWS.

A short while ago, Mr. E. T. Bryan, well-known lawyer of Shanghai, broadcast over the China Press-Kellogg Radiocasting Station a brief resume of the extraterritorial situation in China. The talk was the first of a series which has been arranged in connection with the questions of extraterritoriality and the customs which are before the public at the present time. The reception of Mr. Bryan's speech was very favourable. The full text is printed below.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Before one can understand the reasons why extraterritoriality should or should not be abolished, he should first have at least some slight comprehension of what extraterritoriality is and the reason why it was granted to foreign nationals residing in China.

Extraterritoriality has been defined as an exemption from the operation of the local law granted either by usage or treaty on account of the differences in law, custom and social habits of civilized nations from those of uncivilized races. In Mohammedan States extraterritoriality has been considered to have been granted by usage, due to the fact that in those countries the maxims and usages of International Law were not recognized. In China, however, the situation has always been different. From the first, China objected to extraterritoriality. She only granted it by treaty because she was forced to do so.

Inasmuch as extraterritoriality in China is founded on treaties and not on usage, it will be interesting to examine the reasons why foreign Powers found it necessary to force China to sign treaties granting exemption from Chinese law to their nationals. The principal reasons are three in number: (1) The Chinese Law of Homicide; (2) The doctrine of extensive responsibility; and (3) The mal-administration of justice. The Law of Homicide as it existed in the 18th and 19th centuries in most foreign countries was divided into three kinds—justifiable, excusable and felonious. Felonious homicide was again divided into manslaughter and murder. Manslaughter was the killing of another without malice. Murder was the killing of another with malice aforethought. Justifiable and excusable homicide was not punishable. The punishment for manslaughter was a term of imprisonment, and for murder, death. The Chinese Law of Homicide in the 18th century was somewhat different from that above outlined, and may be thus briefly stated: (1) Willful and premeditated murder was punishable by beheading; (2) for killing during an affray without malice, express or implied, the penalty was strangulation; (3) killing or wounding another by an accident was punishable by a fine; and (4) killing in lawful self-defence was justifiable and not punishable. The foreign law distinguished between murder and manslaughter, and mitigated the penalty accordingly. Chinese law, however, made no distinction between murder and manslaughter other than by making the first punishable by decapitation and the latter by strangulation. Excusable homicide under foreign law was not punishable, while under Chinese law the penalty was a fine of 100 taels.

FATE OF A GUNNER.

An illustration will serve to demonstrate. In the month of November, 1900, a gunner on board the ship *Lady Hughes*, which was anchored at Hongkong, was ordered by his superiors to fire a salute, the firing of which caused the death of a Chinese. The Chinese authorities arrested the supercargo of the ship and carried him into the city, where he was very well treated and finally released upon the surrender of the gunner, who was strangled on January 6th, 1901, under orders from Peking. There is no doubt whatsoever that under foreign law the gunner would have been guilty of involuntary manslaughter, if not excusable homicide, and would accordingly have been sentenced to nothing more than a short term of imprisonment.

The doctrine of extensive responsibility is perhaps the most pernicious, savage and cruel principle that has ever been inculcated into any system of jurisprudence, ancient or modern. By this doctrine, every subject of the Chinese Empire was held responsible for everything that occurred, regardless of whether or not he was connected therewith or accountable therefor. If larceny was committed in a township the whole village, jointly and severally, together with its official head, is held responsible. The owner or occupant of a house is held responsible for a suicide committed on his doorstep. The father is held accountable for the criminal acts of his children. If a man dies leaving an insolvent estate, his son is held responsible. A bankrupt absconds, his family is called upon to pay. A mighty river overflows its banks, the Governor of the province is held responsible for the deaths thereby caused. A crime is committed, the magistrate of the village is called upon to arrest the guilty party, procure evidence, prosecute the case and convict otherwise he is cashiered. In short, no crime can go unpunished. If the guilty party cannot be apprehended the father, son, family, employer, tianpan, magistrate, and even vicerey, are held responsible. Never has there been a principle more searching and merciless in its ultimate results.

An application of this doctrine was made in the gunner's case which I have already referred to, the supercargo of the vessel being arrested and held until the gunner, the guilty party, was surrendered.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

The harsh and vicious provisions of the Chinese criminal law would probably not have been objected to so strenuously by aliens if justice had been properly administered. Defendants in criminal actions were presumed to be guilty, were not entitled to the benefit of counsel, nor to summon witnesses to testify in their defence. Confession was essential to conviction, and often the prisoner though innocent, was beaten and tortured until he confessed. Corruption was notorious among the Chinese judiciary, and "then judgment was at the disposal of the long purse." This principle was enforced more strenuously against foreigners than Chinese, for the fundamental maxim of Chinese intercourse with foreigners was:

"The barbarians are like beasts, and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Were anyone to attempt controlling them by the great maxims of reason, it would tend to nothing but confusion. The ancient kings well understood this, and accordingly ruled the barbarians by miracle. Therefore to rule barbarians by miracle is the true and the best way of ruling them."

In view of such a law of homicide, such a doctrine of responsibility and such an administration of justice it is not strange that foreign Powers forced China to grant to their nationals exemption from local law. The first treaty granting extraterritoriality was signed in 1842 with Great Britain. The United States followed in 1858, and other nations were granted like privileges from time to time thereafter.

The Chinese now claim that during the eighty-three years in which extraterritoriality has existed they have: (1) enacted laws, criminal, civil and remedial, which, as Beneficent as those of any civilized nation, and (2) that they have established a course presided over by learned and honest judges, who administer the law correctly and impartially. Can these assertions made by the Chinese be substantiated? Are they true? Let us examine the facts.

GOVERNMENT BY TUCHUNATE.

In the first place, China at the present time has no strong Central Government. Every tuchun is a lord to himself in the district over which he has control. The Peking Government is impotent to force the tuchuns to carry out its bidding. Even at the present moment when the tariff and extraterritoriality conference is drawing near, the war drums of Marshal Chang, Tso Lin, and Marshal Feng are beating the call to arms, while Marshal Sun and the Fengtien troops are preparing themselves for conflict near Shanghai. If China cannot control herself, certainly she cannot control others.

In the second place, China has at the present time no constitution. During the last twenty years China has had no less than five constitutions. The so-called Permanent Constitution that was put into force in 1923 has been declared to be null and void because it was enacted by bribery. Whether or not such declaration makes it null and void is a moot question, as it would seem that a constitution can only be declared null and void by the body that put it into force. At the present time there is a model constitution being drafted, but it has not as yet gone into force. China in respect to her constitutions would seem to bid for first honours with Mexico, whose constitutional career, to say the least, has been vacillating.

In the third place, China has not enacted any new laws to amount to anything in the last eighty years. It is true that she has enacted a Provisional Criminal Code which compares well with those of other countries, but outside of this she has done nothing except enact a trade-mark law and a few other statutes of small consequence. Certain draft codes, such as the civil code, the code of civil procedure, regulations relating to commerce, etc., have been drafted by the Commission on Extraterritoriality, and in some cases have been promulgated by the Presidential Mandate. These laws, however, cannot be considered to be in force at the present time because they have not been enacted and passed by Parliament. Chinese law at the present time is very little different from what it was at the time that extraterritoriality was granted.

UNSUITABLE LAWS.

In the fourth place, China's laws are unsuitable to apply against foreigners. In China a qualified form of polygamy has always existed. Under Chinese law a man may have only one first or principal wife. There is an exception to this rule, however, which is where a young man may be given a first wife by his father and a first wife by his uncle, in case the uncle has no heir, and the children by the wife given to him by his uncle become the heirs of the uncle. After the espousal of a first wife a Chinese citizen may lawfully espouse as many secondary wives or concubines as he desires or can afford.

Let us suppose that extraterritoriality was abolished; an American citizen might come to China and acquire a first wife and several secondary wives. As long as he lived in China he would be quite within the law, but if he returned to the United States with his secondary wives he would be guilty of living illicitly with someone to whom he was not married. Of course he could not be prosecuted for bigamy in the United States, for the crime would not have been committed there, but nevertheless he could be imprisoned for violating good morals. The marriage relation in Christian countries has always been held in very high regard, and for a foreigner to be able to acquire more than one wife is shocking to one's sense of good morals.

Again, under Chinese law a divorce may be obtained by mutual consent by the mere signing of an agreement wherein the parties mutually agree to be divorced one from the other. China would become a Mecca for married couples who desire to sever their matrimonial bonds. There is no term of residence required under Chinese law in order that a divorce may be obtained, as is the case in most foreign countries. Under American law applicable to China, an American citizen must reside in China at least two years before he can even institute divorce proceedings. If extraterritoriality were abolished, couples desiring a divorce could come into China, in the morning visit Shanghai, sign an agreement agreeing to a divorce, and leave that afternoon. As to whether or not such divorce would be valid in foreign countries is doubtful, for a divorce by mutual consent is contrary to all principles of either the Common or Civil Law.

THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

Under Chinese law a man may not make a will. Property in China is not owned by individuals separately, but by families collectively. According to International Law real estate descends in accordance with the law of the place where it is situated. This would mean that an American citizen residing in the United States could not dispose of by will any real property that he might own in China, for a law is absolutely contrary to foreign ideas. Under Chinese law only the sons of an intestate are entitled to a share of the estate. These divide the whole estate equally among themselves, grandsons getting a father's share. Daughters are ordinarily not entitled to any share of the family property. Here again, Chinese law is so utterly at variance with the Common and Civil Law as to be absolutely incompatible with Christian ideas. I might, if time allowed give many other instances similar to what I have already mentioned.

In the fifth place, the mal-administration of justice, which was one of the causes leading to the granting of extraterritoriality, is as bad if not worse than it was in 1842 when the first treaty was signed. Although China has reorganized its judiciary and established courts, these courts are by no means capable of administering justice in accordance with foreign ideas. Jury trials are not permitted, and this would seem to be impossible in China. The parties may not examine the witnesses. All examination of witnesses is made by the court, and if the litigant desires to ask questions they must do so through the court. Under Chinese procedure the parties may give powers of attorney to their lawyers, who will go to court and testify. The judge is then permitted, in the absence of either or both parties, to make private investigations. In a recent Chinese criminal case tried in the local Chinese District Court at Shanghai, Judge Tu held that the evidence of certain witnesses would not be needed, private investigations. Such procedure could not take place in any Anglo-Saxon court, for the litigants are entitled to examine or cross-examine all witnesses, and the court cannot make personal investigations without both parties being present.

SUITS IN CHINESE COURTS.

A suit in a Chinese court is instituted by the filing of a petition and the issuance of summons. The summons usually requires that the defendant must appear and answer the petition within a certain number of days. If he answers the petition the case is set for trial and comes on in due course. If judgment is rendered against the defendant he is required to put up a post-judgment bond, which is usually called "man and money security." If he is unable to supply this security he goes to jail until the judgment is paid. The jails and houses of detention in which litigants and judgment debtors are detained are generally filthy, lousy and unsanitary holes. These places are well described in an article which appeared in the *N. Y. Daily News* on January 25th, 1923, as follows:

"At the present time, large numbers of people are detained for indefinite periods in connection with disputes about land mortgages and old debts. Hard times give the occasion for defaulting on old forgotten debts of two or three generations ago, and when no living man can possibly know whether the liability was ever incurred, or how many times the matter may previously have been settled, judgment goes to the possessor of the most 'face.' Hence for every debtor in these Chinese Bredwell's there is an adversary possessed of the requisite amount of 'face,' hoping to extract the uttermost farthing."

Arrest for debt has been abolished in all Christian countries for many years. It never existed in the United States except in cases of fraud, and even in those cases the plaintiff is generally required to put up bond usually double the amount of his claim before he can have the defendant arrested. In Christian countries a defendant cannot be put in jail for failure to pay a judgment if he has no assets.

Not only can he not be put in jail, but in most countries he is allowed certain exemptions. I have personally known of cases where a judgment debtor has stayed in jail for two years because of failure to pay a judgment. I know of one case in which the judgment debtor was held in jail so long that he died. In criminal cases the matter of bail is a question within the discretion of the Court. Defendants are not entitled to bail as a matter of right. Ordinarily they are not allowed bail pending an appeal. A recent example of this is the case of Dr. F. C. Tong, who was arrested at 2 o'clock in the morning by men not in uniform and held without bail pending his trial. After a sensational trial he was convicted and denied the right of bail pending appeal. Under foreign law a defendant is in most cases entitled to bail as a matter of right, not pending trial but also pending appeal.

LACK OF JURISTS.

In the sixth place, China has no class of men from which it may draw for judges. The bar is as yet undeveloped. There are no good law schools in China and very few trained jurists. Most of the men who have been trained in law have studied abroad, and these are so few and far between that if called upon by the Government to serve in an official capacity they are generally made judges of the Supreme Court or connected with the Department of Justice. Furthermore, the compensation paid by China to its judges is so small as not to interest a well educated and competent man. The salary of the president of a local tribunal is not less than \$100 per month, Chinese currency, per month. The salary of an ordinary judge of a local court is not more than \$150, nor less than \$100 per month. The salary of a president of a district court, appointed by the President of China, is not more than \$600, Chinese currency, nor less than \$250 per month. The salary of an ordinary district judge appointed by the President is not more than \$350, Chinese currency, per month. The President of the Supreme Court at Peking gets \$1,000, Chinese currency, per month, while the judges of that Court obtain a salary of about \$400 Chinese currency, per month. These salaries are much less than the salaries paid to judges by other countries.

For instance, a District Judge of a Federal Court in the United States receives a salary of \$7,500 U.S. currency, per year, being about \$1,400 U.S. currency, more than the President of the Supreme Court at Peking gets. The salary of a Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals is \$8,500 U.S. currency, of a Judge of the Supreme Court \$14,500 U.S. currency. The Lord High Chancellor in England receives a salary amounting to \$50,000 U.S. currency, per year, and the Lord Chief Justice a salary amounting to \$40,000 U.S. currency, per year. A practitioner of law in China can make so much more than a judge would make that very few learned men are attracted to these positions.

The meagre salaries offered are quite often insufficient to defray living expenses. This naturally leads to corruption among the judiciary. A very sad case was that of a judge of the Chinese District Court of Shanghai, who absconded after having embezzled the sum of \$40,000. Later on he confessed.

The facts which I have related to show that China is not prepared for the abolition of extraterritoriality might be greatly amplified if time permitted. An analysis of the facts clearly indicates that China is not as yet ready for the abolition of extraterritoriality. The Powers, however, have agreed with China that they will assist her in this matter. It would seem, therefore, that some scheme might be thought out whereby extraterritoriality might be abolished in some qualified form. For instance, foreign law relating to domestic relations, descent of property and administration of estates, etc., might be applied as against foreigners. Special courts presided over by a sprinkling of foreign judges might be established. A dozen other different plans might be worked satisfactorily. Extraterritoriality could then be gradually abolished without injury to business, as would undoubtedly be the case if it were handed back at the present time.—*China Press*.

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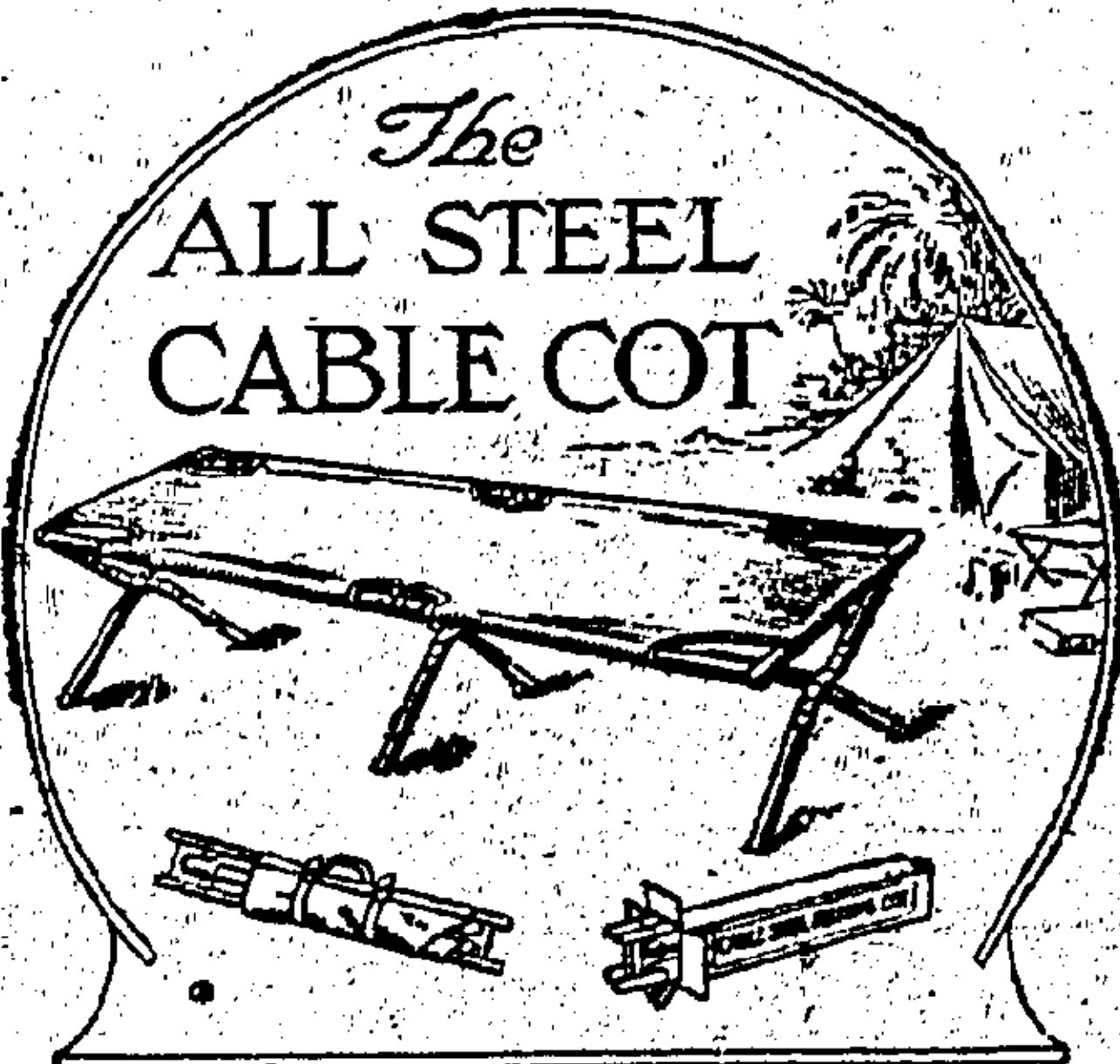
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A CHINESE FAREWELL. SIR CLAUD SEVERN HONOURED. HANDSOME GIFTS FOR LADY SEVERN.

The Chinese friends of Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., M.A., who is shortly leaving for Home, gave a reception in his honour at the Chinese Merchants' Club yesterday evening. The function was largely attended by Europeans and Chinese, H.E. the Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi) also being present. Eulogistic addresses were made by the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, to which Sir Claud replied, with one of his inimitable speeches, replete with humour.

A feature of the function was the presentation to Sir Claud by Mr. Chow Shou Son, on behalf of the Chinese community, of several handsome presents for Lady Severn. They included a jade pendant attached to a gold chain, an emerald brooch, a bedspread, a Swatow-made silk tablecloth, and a Chinese embroidered shawl.

Among those present were: H.E. the Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi), Vice-Admiral Sir Edwin Alexander Sinclair, Captain G. K. Swinton, Mr. G. R. Sayer, Colonel Russell Brown, Flag-Captain W. J. C. Lake, Captain Johnson, Lieut.-Col. Montague-Bates, Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, Hon. Mr. J. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alister, Commodore Stirling, Pay-Lieut. E. D. T. Churcher, Commanders G. F. Hole and C. Hake, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (the Acting Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Mr. H. K. Holmes, Mr. Philip Jacks, Messrs. A. H. Hollingsworth, H. T. Jackman, E. W. Carpenter, A. E. Wright, H. E. Goldsmith, S. B. B. McDermott, R. E. Lippard, R. A. D. Forrest, E. W. Hamilton, P. P. J. Woodhouse, T. R. King, D. Burlingham, N. L. Smith, J. D. Lloyd, M. J. Green, G. N. Orme, J. W. Ainsworth, E. J. Wynne-Jones, H. B. Winslow, W. Schofield, Eldon Potter, F. C. Jenkin, H. Barlow, A. H. Ferguson, G. Hogg, A. Lecot, G. M. Young, J. Owen-Hughes, T. G. Weall, H. Bell, Col. L. G. Bird, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, the Rev. Mr. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. D. H. Cameron, F. A. Perry, W. L. Pattenden, J. P. Bragg, Chev. L. M. Alves, Messrs. U. Rumjahn, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, M. P. Talbot, Y. Iutsumi (T.K.K.), J. Abe (M.B.E.), M. K. Lo, Ma Tai Chiu, T. N. Chan, Ho Fook, Ho Sai Kwong, Ho Sai Yu, Dr. S. W. Tso, and Mr. B. Y. Tape.

MR. CHOW'S SPEECH.

After refreshments were partaken of the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, addressing the gathering, said: Your Excellency, Sir Claud Severn and Gentlemen, on behalf of my fellow hosts—I believe there are only about 120 of them—I desire to express the greatest pleasure and honour which we all feel at the gracious presence of Your Excellency (cheers); the gallant heads of our Navy and Army, and many other distinguished individuals. It is a matter of great gratification and honour to us that Your Excellency was able to spare a few minutes to come here to grace this function. (Cheers.)

Continuing, he said that he was going to address the gathering in Chinese, because there were many there who could not understand English. After that he would ask Mr. Kotewall to address a few words in English, and he was sure he would be in his element in that line. (Laughter and cheers.) As a general rule, he said, he spoke Chinese without notes, but he was not doing so on that occasion, because His Excellency was sitting next to him, and he might detect some mistakes. Therefore, he was going to read his Chinese notes for the first time. (Laughter and cheers.)

He then addressed the gathering in Chinese and, at the conclusion, called upon Mr. Kotewall to speak.

A WELL-EARNED REST.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall said: Your Excellencies, Sir Claud Severn and Gentlemen—I wish that my friend the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son had not insisted on my acting as the spokesman on this occasion, for parting is at all times and under all circumstances a melancholy affair: and this parting has for me a particular poignancy. For Sir Claud Severn was at one time my official chief—a chief who was at all times considerate and appreciative; and he has throughout his fourteen years' residence in this Colony been more than kind to me. Fortunately, the approaching departure of Sir Claud from these shores may not be his last, as he has informed me to my delight, as it must now be to yours also, that he and Lady Severn may pay Hongkong a short visit in the Spring of 1927. (Cheers.) All the same, his retirement is a matter of deep regret to us all. The Chinese would have liked to mark this occasion with a banquet and the presentation of an illuminated address, but Sir Claud preferred this simple little function owing to the troublous times through which we are passing. But, whatever may be the form in which we manifest our feelings towards him, I can assure him that the Chinese community hold him in the highest esteem and admiration. (Cheers.)

After thirty-five years of successful and distinguished service under the Crown, Sir Claud Severn is now seeking the rest which he has so well earned. It was in the year 1891 that he began his public career in the Librarian's Department of the Foreign Office, and it was in 1894 that he became the Private Secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. He became a Junior Officer in Selangor the year after, and from that time onwards in the Federated Malay States his career was one of unbroken success. (Cheers.) In January, 1912, he was transferred to Hongkong as our Colonial Secretary; and it is no exaggeration to say that he immediately won golden opinions from all sides for his intuitive tact, inborn courtesy, and administrative capacity. (Cheers.)

It is unnecessary for me to refer in detail to the eminent services Sir Claud has rendered to the Colony, both as Colonial Secretary, and in the high office of Officer Administering the Government, which he held on no fewer than ten occasions, one of which extended for the long period of a full year, and one—the last—for the unprecedented term of half a day! (Laughter.) The many important and beneficial legislative measures passed during his terms of office as Administrator will constitute a lasting record of his able rule, whilst the great and wonderful progress which the Colony has made in all directions during the last fourteen years must in a large measure be attributed to his personal efforts. In such high esteem has Sir Claud always been held by all sections of the community, that in August, 1920, prior to his departure for Home on long leave of absence, the European Community as well as the Chinese gave a dinner in his honour; and at both of these functions our late Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, was present.

COLONY'S MOST POPULAR MAN.

Gentlemen, I believe it is an unchallenged fact that Sir Claud enjoys the somewhat embarrassing distinction of being the most popular man in the Colony. (Cheers.) He has a humour that keeps the vision true, and the mind sweet. He is beloved of all school-children; he is universally liked; and it has become an accepted truism that no charity bazaar or concert could be quite successful without his genial presence or able participation. (Cheers.) He has always taken a deep interest in local education and sports, the latter of which it has been his special hobby to encourage. A lover of good music and a singer of rare charm, he has contributed to the success of many concerts and dinner-parties. (Laughter and cheers.) As a man of broad outlook and tolerance, he has done much for the Chinese community. Speaking as one who has known him from the day of his arrival in Hongkong, I can say that in Sir Claud Severn the Chinese have a true friend. He is now leaving us, and we shall be the poorer by his going. On behalf of his Chinese friends and, I may say, of the whole Chinese community, I wish him and Lady Severn many years of good health and happiness to enjoy the retirement which their good work has earned for them. (Cheers.)

I will now ask Mr. Chow Shou Son to present, on our behalf, these small gifts as an inadequate token of our high esteem and regard for Lady Severn, who will always occupy a warm place in the hearts of the community for her charming personality and kindly disposition. (Loud applause.)

SIR CLAUD'S REPLY.

Sir Claud Severn on rising to speak was greeted with cheers. He said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kotewall and gentlemen, one regret I have, and that is that I am unable, or rather must decline to-day to address you in Chinese, because if I did, His Excellency, the Governor, would certainly detect more errors than in the speech of my friend here. (Laughter.) I thank you, gentlemen, very much indeed for this splendid reception this afternoon, which I take is both for myself and also for Lady Severn. I also thank Mr. Kotewall very much for the words he has said about Lady Severn, because it has been one of the saddest things for her for some time past, that she has been unable to return to Hongkong.

I cannot say how much I thank you for these beautiful gifts and Lady Severn on whom I take them home to her. It is very kind of you, and I am sure she will appreciate tremendously the kindness of her Chinese friends in Hongkong, with whom she spent such happy days.

Mr. Chow Shou Son came here some time after I arrived, and I have come to realise what a wonderful friend he can be, and what an extraordinary member of the community he is, both as member of the Council and adviser of the Government. We have been fortunate to have had the benefit of his great administrative experience in Northern China, which he brought to Hongkong. (Cheers.)

It is impossible for me to describe or refer to his many public services, but I must refer to the great kindness which he has shown to me and to my wife while we have been here. (Applause.)

As Mr. Kotewall has already informed you, my relations have been extraordinarily close with him from the first day I arrived in the Colony. Your Excellency will remember how on a morning in February, 1912, we walked from Murray Pier up to the offices and we were told that it was the first fine day that they had had in Hongkong for a month. (Laughter.) In the offices we met Mr. Kotewall. I need hardly say that Mr. Kotewall's services in the office were most exceptional, and I need only refer to his work on the estimates year by year where nothing escaped his eagle eye. (Cheers.) When he came to me, and said he was leaving the public services it was a very sad day for us, and I wondered whether he was wise in leaving the Secretariat. But Mr. Kotewall succeeded in business life. I need only say, look around you at China building; this is his monument. It should rightly be called "Kotewall" building, but it is only one of the many things he has left in Hongkong.

After he left the Secretariat in January, 1916, I had the honour to speak and to make certain presentations to him, and a few months after he became a member of the Legislative Council representing the Chinese community. (Cheers.) I thank you, Mr. Kotewall and Mr. Chow Shou Son for all you have said, but I don't think it is wholly deserved. I have had a very varied experience and a very happy time, and I leave the Colony with very great regret. Sir Edward Stubbs said his

period here was the happiest time of his life. It has been so with me, and my time of residence here has been twice as long as his, and I might say as Your Excellency said, that I know every bay and inlet in this Colony. I only regret that I had not more time to go about, but the office always seemed to keep me close, and I should welcome a privilege which would enable the Colonial Secretary to go about and see the country. (Laughter.)

In Malaya where I was for eighteen years, I could speak to the people in their own language, and it has been a great grief to me that I did not learn the Chinese language. It was perhaps very lazy of me not to learn Chinese, but as with every other walk of life, it would be difficult at forty years of age.

One of the happiest memories which I take away is the wonderful spirit which the Chinese of the Colony have shown during the time we have passed through these last three months. (Cheers.) If I take away any memory more precious than another, it will be the way the whole Chinese community came forward to show their appreciation of the good Government here, and that a good Government deserved their help. We are grateful to them for their determination that the Government should not be brought down by its enemies. (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Stubbs referred to us the other day as the Silent Service, and he is perfectly correct, because a Colonial Secretary can hardly open his mouth in public except in the Council Chamber, or people go writing to the Press—a favourite occupation in Hongkong. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, I thank you again for the great kindness you have shown in asking me here to-day, and for the beautiful presents for my wife. I hope Lady Severn will come back to the Colony some day and thank you personally. (Loud applause.)

BROTHER MASON'S ENTERTAIN SIR CLAUD SEVERN.

A farewell dinner to War. Brother Sir Claud Severn, was given by the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China at the Masonic Hall, Zealand Street, last night, when about 100 local Masons were present.

During the course of the evening, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the King and Craft, Most Worshipful Grand Master the Duke of Connaught, and also W.B. Sir Claud Severn. To the latter Sir Claud replied.

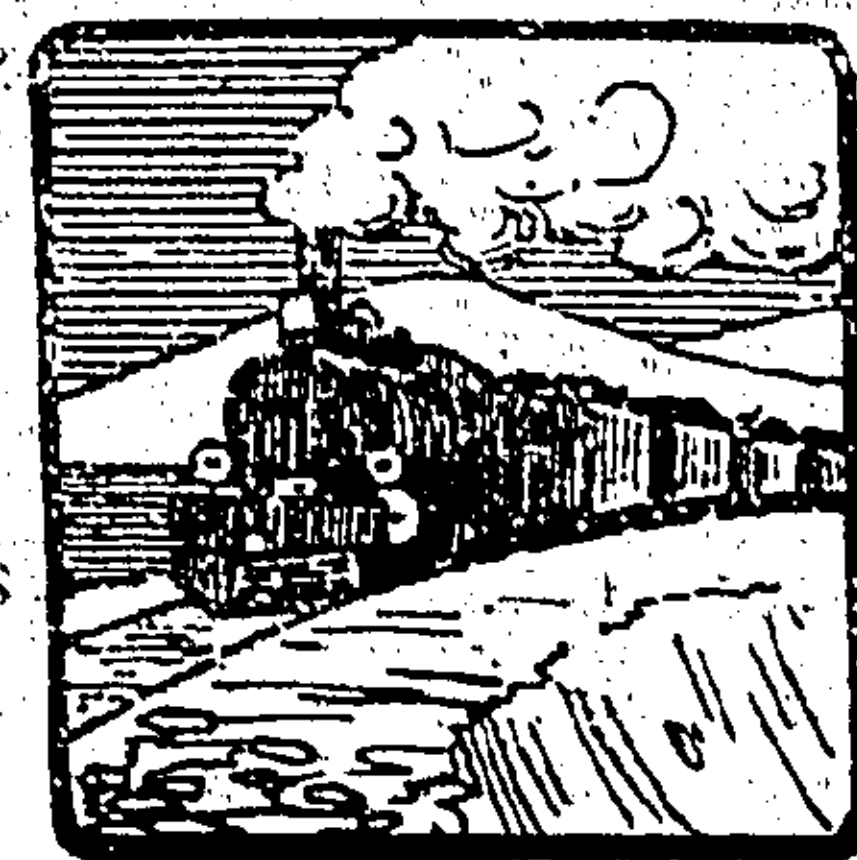
The Hon. Mr. Holyoak, on behalf of the District Lodge, presented Sir Claud with a handsome loving cup as a token of respect and esteem from the members in the district.

Mr. George Grimbly was responsible for the musical programme, which was of high order and was thoroughly enjoyed. Sir Claud entertained the company with monologues and songs, including "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes," and others who contributed to a very successful evening were Mr. L. Hopkins, Mr. R. M. Keown, Capt. R. F. Walker and Capt. A. E. Watts.

Amongst those present were: Right Worshipful Brothers F. H. Holyoak, Dr. G. R. Black, J. Owen-Hughes, R. D. Thomas, A. T. Hamilton, L. A. Blackburn, C. A. Smith, G. E. Wetton, E. A. Redmond, J. L. McPherson, L. Forster, J. H. Johnston, G. F. Nightingale, C. A. M. Smith, W. Kent, C. F. Alexander, F. A. Brown, F. E. Wilkins, H. E. Buden, F. W. Mowling; Brothers A. J. Pilgrim, G. Grimbly, S. C. M. Cutting, T. D. E. Pendered, L. J. F. Griffiths, C. H. Blason, A. S. Hersee, W. J. Hawker, J. B. Hawker, W. F. Field, C. T. Waldergrave, C. L. Edwards, J. Anderson, E. Balph, W. H. Lock, R. F. Walker, A. E. Watts, the Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, W. Faid, C. G. Holland, Allen, Farlow, Rose, Moreton, Brett, Hallan, (Continued at foot of next Column.)

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NEXT TUESDAY'S PRESENTATIONS AT V.R.C.

The presentations from the members of the Victoria Recreation Club to their late Chairman, Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., are to be made on Tuesday afternoon on the occasion of an "At Home" at the Club.

As previously mentioned in the *Daily Press*, the gifts consist of an illuminated address and a silver rose bowl in the form of a boat, bearing a suitable inscription and the crossed flags of the V.R.C. The address, which has not yet been completed, will be signed by the committee and members of the Club. It will be enclosed in a handsome white satin binding which will be illustrated on the front with emblems of the various branches of sport participated in at the V.R.C.—swimming, rowing, boxing, fencing, physical culture and gymnastics. Each page of signatures has been artistically hand-painted, a different design appearing on each sheet.

Representatives of all the Clubs in the Colony have been invited to attend the "At Home" and invitations have also been sent to donors of prizes of the various sporting events the Club has organised this year and to friends and supporters of the V.R.C.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the new Chairman of the Club, will preside and present the two gifts on behalf of the members, and His Excellency the Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.), will, it is hoped, also be present. It is understood that His Excellency will be invited to become the new President of the Victoria Recreation Club in succession to Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

The Lyric Orchestra will be in attendance.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"TRAVIATA" PRESENTED AT THEATRE ROYAL.

The Italian Opera Company presented "Traviata," at the Theatre Royal last night. There was a well filled house.

The story of the opera is that the beautiful courtesan, Violetta Valery, who, although she knows herself to be the victim of the fatal disease of consumption, and has not long to live, yet determines to indulge in every possible pleasure. She captivates Alfred Germont, a young man of good family, from Provence, who is in love with her passionately; and Violetta, loving him also, determines to give up her present life, and retires with him to her country house, where they spend a long time together in happiness.

The father of the young man arrives, and pleads with the courtesan to give up her lover because of the great love she bears for him. It was a poignant moment, and the agony of the courtesan in giving up her lover was interpreted with striking cleverness by Signorina A. Lauro. Both her singing and acting were of high order. Signor N. Delry, as Alfred, enacted his part with convincing realism, and Signor Pietro Vecchi as Germont, sen., was an able supporter of Signorina Lauro in some moments that called for pathos on the one part and sympathetic tenderness on the other.

Others in the cast were: Flora Beloit, Signorina A. Fabbri, A. Servant, Signorina E. Piccolo, Gaston de Latorres, Signor A. Gilardi, Baron D'Origny, Signor F. Garvelli, Dr. Grenvil, Signor R. Braghini, A. Servant, Signor B. Mosca, who ably supported the principals.

To-night the Company will present "Lucia de Lammermoor."

Kerrison, Wadmore, Foster, Hartfield, J. J. Ellis, F. Harper, A. Isaac, J. Hirst, V. Walker, W. Glendinning, M. Blane, H. Lowcock, D. E. Warren, Vaux, Blake, and Wong Kwong Tin.

REDS IN SWATOW.

A FEW ADVANCE GUARDS ARRIVE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, November 4th.
A few advance guards of the "Reds" have arrived, but the main body is waiting at Kityang until a specially detached party has taken Chaochwu, the bridgehead there and the railway.

Hung Chao Lin has, by this time probably escaped across the river at Chaochwu.

I hear that the Union-Labour organization here is to be run by one—Kweh Yang Koh, who has the reputation of being a violent extremist.

The town is quiet and fairly orderly in the hands of the Police.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TORTURE IN SWATOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I have no wish to embark upon a controversy with Mr. Macdonald, but when responsible officials of the standing of Mr. Carey, and Mr. Macdonald, Commissioners of Customs in the service of China, publish opinions on current local questions of considerable importance they must expect to be pulled up when those opinions come into conflict with the considered judgment of the whole mercantile community. I have taken careful note of the views expressed by merchants, missionaries, and officials (foreign) on this question of "optimism and belief in the goodwill of responsible parties here" and I can find only two others, Mr. Macdonald and a junior on the Indoor Staff of the Customs, who believed that the "responsible parties here" were to be relied upon. The anti-Red movement, in so far as Swatow is concerned, has turned out to be the most complete farce, that has ever been staged and thrust upon the long-suffering inhabitants of this district. And not only has it been farcical; there has been a strong accompaniment of tragedy. The people, from the *pro-jacuum* upwards, have been fleeced and squeezed in a manner unparalleled in the long story of local mal-administration. Some millions of dollars were collected between September 19th and October 31st—to what end?

I have made no mention of the anti-Red attitude to the local Sino-British dispute—it is scarcely necessary, for the anti-Reds accomplished nothing, nor even attempted to. The "responsible parties" who were to have brought about a settlement have vanished.

Perhaps you will permit me to explain how near we are to a settlement of one section of the main issue—I refer to the domestic servants. The anti-Reds have gone, the "Reds" have not yet taken over the city with troops so the Servants' Union are to-day amusing themselves torturing half a dozen unfortunate boys, coolies and cooks who had the temerity to return to, or find, work during the last month. These poor people, whom we are powerless to help for fear of "creating an incident," were bound hand and foot and with the arms stretched backwards have been slung on high in front of the Union Headquarters. This atrocity was committed last night and the people still hang there as I write, faces blackened, and without food. I know the people who have done this; we all know them; some, I say it almost with shame, are my own servants. How can one deal with people who have been guilty of such barbarity to their own countrymen? Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Swatow, 4th November.

PEAK TRAM CRASHES.

FOOTBRIDGE CARRIED AWAY BY CAR.

Peak residents were somewhat inconvenienced yesterday morning by a mishap which occurred to the eight o'clock tram, and many people had to walk down to the City.

For some reason the tram could not be stopped when it reached the top station, and it crashed into the small footbridge leading to the Peak Hotel, and almost carried it away. Below the tram came to a harmless stop against the big buffer there. Apart from the damage to the bridge, the only other damage was to the footboard of the tramcar, this being broken off.

Following the accident all the winding gear had to be tested, and this took about an hour. The normal service was resumed at nine o'clock.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

SHOE FACTORIES CLOSING DOWN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The shoe-making factories in Canton have not been doing well lately, owing to the shortage of imports due to the boycott. Native leather is costing \$30 to \$35 a picul and stocks are very low. In the last few weeks a number of small shoe-factories have had to close down.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

Since the attack on the Canton Union Middle School and the capture of four of its teachers and 51 students, many parents have been questioning the advisability of sending their children to Canton City for education. On Saturday representatives from the Canton Christian College, True Light, Pui Ching Baptist Academy, Chinese-American, Holy Trinity, and other schools called upon the Kuomintang leaders to ask them to exercise more supervision over the conduct of their followers and to guard all schools against further outrages by bandit troops. The Kuomintang promised to take the matter in hand.

KUOMINTANG CONVENTION.

Only nine delegates so far have arrived from other parts of China to attend the proposed Kuomintang National Convention in Canton, which should have met October 20th. The Kuomintang Executive Commission has decided to postpone the date of convention again, this time indefinitely.

CANTON-KONGMOON-HEUNGSHAN TRAFFIC.

A Government notification states that after the arrival of the Government troops at Heungshan and Kongmoon complete order was restored in these two places. The river traffic between Canton and Heungshan, and Heungshan and Kongmoon have been resumed.

ANXIOUS TO END THE STRIKE.

Information obtained from official circles states that Wang Ching Wei and Dr. C. C. Wu are strongly of the opinion that the strike should now be called off. It is said that they approached the Strike Commission with a view of effecting an early resumption of trade and industry, as the strike movement has inflicted immense damage on all trades.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ANTI-REDS STEADILY LOOSING GROUND IN THE SOUTH.

[FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In the recent fighting with General Chiang's troops in the districts of Toy-shan and Yungping, the Anti-Reds were forced to retreat in the direction of Noria and Yungkung. But before reaching their destination they were intercepted by the Kwangsi troops under Wong Shou Hing.

At the same time the "bandit soldiers" in the vicinity of northern Linchow, rose in favour of Chiang Kai Shek and attacked Lingshan, and Yumchow from four directions. Lingshan was the first to fall into the hands of the Reds and the anti-Reds are now entirely cut off from reinforcements from Linchow.

The Kwangsi General Li Chung Yan has dispatched troops along the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border to prevent the anti-Reds from escaping into Kwangsi territories.

A detachment of Chan Kwing Ming's troops returning from Yungkung and Yeung Chun were driven away by the "bandit soldiers" upon arriving at Shui Kai. In view of the repeated defeat of his allied forces in the surrounding districts and the rapid advance of Chiang's troops, Tang Pun Yan is now reported to have concentrated the troops under his command in Luchow and is preparing to evacuate the island of Hainan.

SALT GABELLE LAUNCH.

It is reported that the Canton Salt Gabelle launch *The Taek* while on her way from Chin Shan to Canton with a few strike pickets on board was captured by the Northern warship *Hatchew* near Apian.

According to an eye-witness in a passing vessel the launch at first attempted to escape when signalled to stop, but was obliged to obey the order when the warship opened fire at her. The strike pickets and the crew were arrested and taken on board and later the launch was seen following the *Hatchew*, making her way in the direction of Macao. As the launch has not yet reached Canton the Strike Pickets Headquarters have requested the Government to search for her.

NO PRECAUTION.

REVOLVER ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED.

On Wednesday in the charge-room at the Central Police Station two armoured coolies were engaged in cleaning some revolvers. They had not taken the precaution to unload the weapons, and one of them was discharged accidentally, the bullet entering the right thigh of one of the men. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

It is usual for coolies to clean the revolvers, before they are issued to constables going on duty.

CANTON CARGO.

FREE PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN STEAMERS AND SHAMSEEN.

In yesterday's *Daily Press* notice was given of an increase in freight charges on cargoes carried between Hongkong and Canton.

This notice reads that commencing on November 1st and until further notice, all freight rates for cargoes shipped to and from Canton will be increased 30 per cent. Supporters are advised further that a free passenger and cargo service will be available for traffic between steamers and Shamseens in the course of the next few days.

Since the strike, passengers travelling by the steamers to Canton have had to make their own arrangements for landing at Shamseens. They have more often than not had to wait for several hours before they could secure a motor-boat or launch to take them ashore. It is in view of this irritating difficulty experienced by travellers that a free passenger service from the steamers to Shamseens has been inaugurated. Passengers will now be able to land almost immediately after the steamer's arrival.

Free transference of cargo to Shamseens by means of lighters has also been arranged.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.M.S. "AMBROSE" v. UNIVERSITY. HIPTOOLA'S "HAT TRICK."

A team from H.M.S. *Ambrose* visited the University ground at Pokfulam on Wednesday and lost by a narrow margin. There was an exciting finish.

The visitors' batting first knocked up 157 runs, of which 52 were contributed by Hunot and 37 by Gladwyn. The feature was the bowling of Hiptoola for the University. He bowled four balls only and took a wicket each with the last three, thus doing the "hat trick." The University compiled 159 runs for ten wickets (the game was twelve aside); Zimmern scoring 75, and A. Hoalim 18. Emley took 7 wickets for 47 runs and Andrews 2 for 14.

Scores:—

H.M.S. "AMBROSE"				
Emley, c Zimmern, b Lam	4			
Gladwyn, l.b.w., b Hoalim	37			
Hunot, c Lam, b Hoalim	52			
Soper, run out	15			
Mortimer, c Hiptoola, b Hoalim	18			
Palairat, b Lam	0			
Doolney, c Ng, b Lam	0			
Andrews, b Lam	15			
Spencer, b Hiptoola	3			
Nicholls, b Hiptoola	0			
Gaisford, c Sang, b Hiptoola	0			
Stone, not out	0			
Extras	9			
Total	157			

Bowling Analysis				
Lam	12	2	65	4
Hoalim	13	2	49	3
Sudan	4	0	34	0
Ng	1	0	6	0
Hiptoola	4	0	1	3

UNIVERSITY.				
B. P. Ng, b Emley	0			
C. W. Lam, c Mortimer, b Emley	1			
E. Zimmern, b Emley	75			
W. H. Sling, c Mortimer, b Emley	1			
A. T. M. Barma, c Mortimer, b Emley	1			
A. Hoalim, l.b.w., b Soper	27			
C. K. Ong, c and b Hunot	18			
B. N. Sudan, l.b.w., Emley	8			
F. Hiptoola, b Emley	0			
E. Chan Wah, not out	12			
H. T. M. Barma, b Hunot	0			
R. Sung, not out	12			
Extras	12			
Total	159			

Bowling Analysis				
Emley	19	3	47	7
Soper	10	2	30	1
Nicholls	4	1	28	0
Stone	2	0	11	0
Andrews	3	0	14	2
Hunot	5	2	17	0

I.R.C. 2ND XI. v. C.S.C.C. 2ND XI.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. in their league match against the C.S.C.C. 2nd XI. on Saturday at the Civil Service's ground commencing at 2 p.m.—J. S. Aekker, I. Hassan, J. Casseumbloy, S. A. R. Ismail (capt.), A. S. Ismail, M. P. Madar, R. Nazrin, A. S. Suffad, Y. A. Wahab, A. K. Rahamed, and D. A. Razack. Umpire: A. O. Madar. Scorer: V. Espina.

CLUB OUTCASTS v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the "Club Outcasts" in a friendly fixture against the University on the latter's ground on Wednesday, November 11th, at 2 p.m.—C. T. Fowle, J. Hall, H. Owen Hughes, R. W. Lee, E. G. Lammert, R. E. H. Oliver, T. B. Powell, D. Reid, O. Skinner, R. E. A. Webster and F. N. Young. A bus will leave the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion at 1.40 p.m.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Hongkong Boxing Association was held yesterday evening at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Boardroom, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. M. Dyer.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the annual report and accounts, which have already been published, said: "It is only necessary to draw your attention to one or two items on the account which, taken as a whole, appear to me to show a satisfactory position. The amount of purse money and the money expended on trophies during last year amounted to \$8,194.50 as against \$3,781.25 for the previous season. The sale of tickets during the last season amounted to \$11,890.73 as against \$8,251.33 for the season ending 30th June, 1924. From these it appears that the increases in both cases have almost balanced one another."

I suggest, therefore, that the big purses put up by the Association last season have been sufficiently supported by the general public to warrant the Association following the same procedure again if the opportunity affords. The advertising item has been reduced by \$208.29 in consequence of the reduced rates which have been given us by the local papers. The General Account and the Tournament Account both show a profit and the Association has \$2,763.49 with which to commence the present season, as against \$2,335.61 at this time last year.

We have had 65 new members who have joined the Association since the last report and we hope that as many or more will join us before this season is out. With regard to the prospects for the present season there appears to be a wealth of new talent in the Colony owing to the increase in the Naval Forces and to the young boxers having risen from the novice class during the summer. I have seen the proposed programme for the Tournament of the 21st November and am pleased to see that a contest is to take place between two civilians. We shall be very glad to hear of any other persons outside the Services who would like to stand up and "take the knock" for as the circle of boxers increases, so I hope, will the circle of support increase also. We have lost one and are about to lose another, consistent and enthusiastic supporter of the noble art in the departure of the last Governor, Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, and the impending departure of the Colonial Secretary, Sir Claud Severn. It is difficult to estimate the advantage the Association has derived from their continual enthusiasm and support. Hardly any tournament took place without the presence of both or either of them. I hope it is not too much to wish that their successors will give the Association equal encouragement.

Our thanks are due to all the Officials who helped us in arranging and running the tournaments and to the Officers and men of the Navy and Army for their always ready assistance and keenness. The first tournament, as I have said, is booked for November 21st, and I hope that all followers of the art will keep that date free so that we may start the season with a full house and enthusiasm, and as far as the vicissitudes of the sport admit I can promise you a good return for your money.

Before sitting down I would make the same appeal that I made last year to the supporters of the Association to take the trouble to become members as although the financial obligations are negligible, in a place with a floating population like Hongkong old members are continually dropping out and it is necessary and most desirable to keep our membership up to and more than its present level.

Mr. Dyer then proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Inspector Marks seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

The Chairman then announced that a letter had been received from H.E. the Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.) stating that he would be pleased to become President for the coming year.

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

The following officials were elected en bloc: Chairman, Mr. R. M. Dyer; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Scott Harrison; Manager, Mr. J. Brook; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. G. Bennett; Hon. Auditor, Mr. John Fleming; and the following Committee: Naval representatives, Commander Bower, Lieut. Comdr. Lyle, Lieut. Comdr. Yonge; Army representatives, Lieut. Col. Edmeades, Capt. Bensley, Lieut. Col. Police representative, Inspector Marks; and C.P.O. Clerk, Messrs. Logan, Bond, Rowe and Ward.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and officials for their services was proposed by Mr. G. M. Young, and heartily carried.

GOLF.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

Mr. K. S. Robertson beat Mr. C. A. da-Rosa by 6 and 5 in the final (36 holes) of the Kowloon Golf Club summer cup.

HOCKEY.

CLUB EASY DEFEAT SURREYS.

On the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, on Wednesday evening, the Hongkong Hockey Club team trounced a team from the East Surreys, by seven goals to one. For the Club, the scorers were: Owen Hughes (1), Evans (2), Woodward (2), Allen (1) and Lammert (1).



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At \$1.00 Per Yard.

COLOURS

LIGHT FAWN BROWN STRIPE.

" WHITE "

" PURPLE "

" BLUE "

44 INCHES WIDE

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1925.

The First Race will be Run at 2.15 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LUTHER & DAVIS at \$5 each up to NOVEMBER 8th (FRIDAY).

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to the Present.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD AND MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

NOTICE.

A COMBINED MEETING of the MEMBERS of Both GUILDS will be held at the Office, 7, WATSON, West Point, Hongkong, on SUNDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1925, at 10.30 a.m.

Business—IMPORTANT.

7. WATSON, Secretary.

2847]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING LOTS, ESTATES negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone 6, 450, SMALL INVESTORS, 10 Des Voeux Road.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Ship "AFRIKA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of November, 1925, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 12th of November, 1925, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriters before the 15th of November, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1925. [2848]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "GOTHIC PRINCE" Having arrived from the above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 6th Nov., 1925 at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th November, 1925 will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cornhill Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1925. [2835]

THEATRE ROYAL.

GONSALEZ BROS.

PRESENT THEIR

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT.

Friday, November 6th.

LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

\$1. \$2. \$1.

INTIMATIONS

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE AT

VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG and known as THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 185 and INLAND LOT No. 38, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 394, Des Voeux Road West and Nos. 397C, 397D, 397E, 397F and 397G, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST (part of which premises are used and known as the Tai Ping Theatre).

IN ONE LOT

BY

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

AT

THREE SALESMEN, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET, ON

MONDAY, THE 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1925, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. WOO & NASH, Mortgagees' Solicitors, Bank of China Building,

or to—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated Hongkong, 27th October, 1925. [2817]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE AT SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hongkong now known and registered at the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF NEW ROW LOK INLAND LOT No. 419, Together with 15 Buildings thereon.

Area—10,224 Square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent—\$44.00.

IN ONE LOT

BY

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong

ON

THURSDAY, THE 19th DAY OF NOV., 1925, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road,

or to—

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated the 5th November, 1925. [2849]

WANTED.

ENGLISH GIRL to Come to Peak Daily to Look after BOY Four Years Old.

Apply—

Box 2850,

c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

2850]

WANTED.

WILL Those who have a FURNISHED HOUSE or APARTMENT TO LET on JANUARY 1st, 1926. Kindly Send Full Particulars to Box No. 2502, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

Accommodation is Required by a Family of Four—Not a Mess—and Owners need have no fear of damage to their Property during Tenancy.

Rental in Advance, if desired. Long or Short Term Lease Immaterial. Not particularly interested in Kowloon.

Apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road.

[2807]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "PRINCE BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCHANTS BANK).

Apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong and China Gas Co. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).

Apply—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

2033

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAJESTIC GAY, MONA ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.

Garage provided. Immediate possession.

Apply—

SANG KEE, New Bank Building.

[2521]

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[113]

INTIMATION

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1925.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE RESUMPTION.

In Swatow the unfortunate servants who dared within the past few weeks to enter again into the service of their former British employers are being gibbeted: bound hand and foot, and exposed as an example and a lesson for "the others." Their fellow servants, who have perpetrated this outrage, will, we trust, meet with their due reward.

We cannot imagine that such actions will be openly tolerated by the representatives of the Canton Government when they re-assume control of affairs. Our only doubt is whether the Government are sufficiently powerful to enforce their commands against the unruly elements who appear to have gained considerable influence in all districts of the Province. Time and again we have shown that the strike pickets have acted contrary to the wishes of the responsible authorities. The case, reported in our columns yesterday, of the employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs who was captured and beaten in Kowloon and subsequently taken a prisoner to Canton where he was detained for 40 days, shows to what lengths the "labour leaders" will go and how apparently helpless the properly constituted officials are. Because the Customs employee could speak English—that is far as we gather was his only offence—he was called an Imperialistic Dog and made to suffer all manner of indignities. The Superintendent of Canton Customs and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fu Ping Shue, personally interested himself in the matter, but he could do nothing and the man was not released until "influential strike leaders" had been

said \$250. These strike leaders were a former Hongkong barber, a former Hongkong tailor and a seaman. There is no doubt that the whole of the trade of South China—for the strike pickets who commit these illegal acts are those mainly responsible for the maintenance of the boycott—is being held up to-day by a comparatively few ignorant workmen who through their powers of persuasion and in devious ways have managed to thrust themselves into positions of importance among the labour organisations. No wonder it is impossible for the people at Home to understand the situation out here. The position is one which European residents of long standing in China can scarcely appreciate. It is a position which could not be paralleled anywhere but in China. Obviously, however, before order can be restored there must be a tug-of-war between the Government and the Labour Unions. In June, the Government worked in co-operation with the Unions and thus gave them their first taste of real power. But now we believe the Government are satisfied that matters have gone far enough, especially where interference with trade is concerned, and would be very willing to do without the assistance of their former "helpers" who, they must realise, are slowly but surely ruining any chance. Kwangtung may have of regaining its former prosperity. The majority of the heads of the Canton Government are educated men—most of them have been educated abroad. The Labour leaders are local malcontents who care nothing for the sufferings of their fellows, but rather glory in them because of the rich financial harvest they are able to reap out of the chaos.

We stated sometime ago that General CHIANG KAI SHEK had given a hint to the Labour Party that they must curtail their activities. But General CHIANG has since been engaged in nothing but military operations and has been unable to give personal attention to trade questions. Yesterday we were informed by a Chinese correspondent that according to news from Canton official circles both WANG CHING WEI and Dr. C. C. Wu were strongly of the opinion that the strike should be called off and had approached the Strike Commission with this object in view. It appears to us as extremely unlikely that the Strike Commission will take kindly to such advice unless it is shown that the Government are able, if necessary, to enforce their wishes. When fighting has stopped, however, and the Government are back in Canton with the troops at their disposal for any emergency the position will be vastly different. Then we think the Unions will very readily agree that the wishes of the Government must be obeyed. We are glad to note, therefore, that the anti-Reds, having lately been dispossessed of Swatow, are now gradually losing in the South also. Their intervention was a failure because they did not act up to their protestations. They have simply engaged in the orgy of loot and have complicated the situation in a variety of ways. While the war is on the Unions are virtual masters of the household. With the total disappearance of the anti-Reds, and the bandit groups, the Canton Government will resume command of domestic as well as military affairs. Then if the boycott continues we shall at any rate know where we are for the responsibility will be their's. The official policy will be declared. But we trust reason and common sense will prevail.

The Naval aquatic sports, which were postponed on account of the strike, will take place next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The local organisation of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are holding their annual swimming events at the Victoria Recreation Club's Bath on Sunday morning.

St. Stephen's Girls' College are holding a sale of work to-morrow afternoon in aid of the Ministering Children's League. The sale will be opened by Mrs. Dippuy at 3 p.m.

A combined meeting of members of the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China is to be held on Sunday morning at the Office, Sailors' Home, West Point, at 10.30.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Many residents will be truly sorry to say "good-bye" to Sir CLAUD SEVERN when he retires from the position of Colonial Secretary and leaves the Colony on Saturday week. During his fourteen years in Hongkong he has made many friends, and we sincerely believe very few enemies. He has taken a prominent part in the social life of the community and has been an ardent supporter of all forms of sport. All local clubs acknowledge the debt they owe to him for kindly assistance and sage counsel willingly given. His enthusiasm as a yachtsman is well known, and his hand has not yet lost its cunning on the cricket field as many a batsman, deceived by a perfectly innocent looking ball, will testify. We trust he will be spared for many years to enjoy his favourite pastimes in England.

Yesterday the members of the Chinese community gathered to do him honour at a reception at the Chinese Merchants Club. In the evening he was entertained to dinner by a large company of his brother Masons. Next Tuesday the members of the Victoria Recreation Club will present him with a silver rose bowl, in the shape of a boat—as a souvenir of the years he has acted as their Chairman and as a small token of the appreciation of the Club members. And so the programme might be continued. From now until his boat sails the Colonial Secretary will be receiving manifestations of the regard in which he is held by the local community.

Sir CLAUD SEVERN came to Hongkong from Singapore. He has administered the Government on a number of occasions and in the words of Sir EDWARD STRAUS, has very adequately taken the place of the Governors during their temporary absences. Both as Officer Administering the Government and as Colonial Secretary, Sir CLAUD has a record of which he may be proud. He will not be quickly forgotten. We trust the Colony will long remain in his memory.

H.E. the Governor has kindly given his patronage to the two pupils' dancing displays which Miss Violet Capell is arranging to take place in the Theatre Royal shortly.

The return of the number of cases of notifiable diseases which have occurred in the Colony of Hongkong during the 24 hours ended November 4th gives two Chinese cases of enteric fever.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, has arranged for a free lecture on Christian Science to be held in the City Hall on Friday, November 20th, at 5.30 p.m. A further announcement will appear later.

ADVT.

A sale of work in aid of the orphans and destitute cared for by the Italian Convent, will be held at the Convent tomorrow. Mrs. P. H. Holyoak will declare the sale open at 10 a.m. The sale will be continued on Sunday.

Sir Paul Chater, who is returning from a six months' holiday in England, was a passenger on board the *Empress of Russia* as far as Shanghai. He left the boat at Shanghai, however, in order to attend the last days of the races and will continue his journey to Hongkong early next week.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Lo Yin Man, master of the steam launch *Sing Fuen*, was fined \$10, or ten days' hard labour in default, for failing to observe the rule of the road. At the same Court, Kwok Hung, master of the steam launch *Foo Shing*, was fined \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour for allowing his launch to be under way without a certificated engineer on board.

OBITUARY.

DR. NINA H. BEATH.

News from Home has reached Hongkong via Swatow of the death of Dr. Nina H. Beath, of the English Presbyterian Mission, who was well-known in the Far East, especially in Swatow.

Dr. Beath came to Hongkong some time ago and for some weeks was a patient in the Matilda Hospital. Her health forced her to return Home.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa disposed of a leasehold property, No. 38 and 40, Hing Lung Street. The area is about 1,132 square feet and the annual Crown rent is \$24.

The upset price was \$23,000, and this was advanced by one bid of \$20 and knocked down to Mr. Ng Man Hin, No. 19, High Street.

Another sale of property that was to have taken place at the Auctioneers' and Brokers' Company's sales room yesterday afternoon was postponed until further notice.

LOCAL WEDDINGS.

NICOL-FRASER.

A pretty wedding took place at the Peak Church yesterday, the contracting parties being Mr. Andrew Nicol, Civil Engineer, No. 153, The Peak, and Miss Anna S. Fraser, Helena May Institute, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser, Inverness, Scotland. The Rev. Horace J. Johnston, B.A., conducted the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr. A. B. Purves, P.W.D., was tastefully attired in a white georgette tunic, heavily beaded in pearls, with a silver veil of embroidered tulle, caught in a circle of orange blossoms and white heather. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

Miss Olive Orme and Miss Eileen Purves were the bridesmaids. Their dresses were of mauve crepe de chine with silver and rose bud trimmings, and they wore Dutch caps of silver tulle, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

Mr. N. Littlejohn was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at 174, The Peak.

The honeymoon is being spent at Fan-Ling. The bride's going-away costume was a coat frock of Betty Blue crepe de chine, silver grey hat underlined with the same shade of blue, and a fox fur.

BENNETT-GIFFORD.

A quiet wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Norman H. Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, of Grantham, England, and Miss Kathleen Stanley Gifford, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. John Gifford, Cambridgeshire, who arrived yesterday on the *s.s. Empress of Russia*.

The Rev. Noel Evans, a friend of the bridegroom, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Thomas B. Howell, whilst Mr. D. Morgan Richards was best man. Mrs. D. Morgan Richards accompanied the bride.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bennett left for Repulse Bay, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS.

Passengers arriving in the Colony yesterday by the *R.M.S. Empress of Russia*, included Mrs. F. C. Jenkins and daughter; Mr. Thomas S. Morrison, Lloyd's Engineer-Surveyor in Hongkong, and Mrs. Morrison and Captain Frank Baylis.

Among those arriving from Shanghai were Mr. E. M. Sutcliffe, Vice-President of the American Trading Co., Dr. and Mrs. M. Koch; Mr. F. N. Shea, Manager of the American Trading Company in Japan, accompanying Mr. Sutcliffe; Mr. P. Lander, General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and Mr. S. Longfield.

Among the passengers departing by the *Empress of Russia*, yesterday afternoon, for Manila were Judge and Mrs. N. P. Reville and their two daughters.

GEOLOGISTS' ARRIVAL.

RESEARCH WORK FOR THE H.K. GOVERNMENT.

Among the arrivals by the *R.M.S. Empress of Russia*, yesterday was Dr. W. L. Uglow, of Vancouver, a member of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia and a Professor of Mineralogy there; who has come to the Colony to carry out a geological and mineralogical survey on behalf of the Hongkong Government.

Dr. Uglow told a *Daily Press* representative yesterday that he expects to remain in the Colony for about six to eight months, and during that time his duties will take him all over the island and mainland as well as Lantau Island. The first research work he will undertake is in connection with the Po Kung Fong disaster, which occurred this summer, and he will carry out an investigation of the geological causes of the landslide and make a special study of the underground water influences at Po Kung Fong.

Following this, he expects to go to Lantau Island and carry out geological and mineralogical research work and afterwards proceed to the mainland for a similar purpose. Dr. Uglow will also assist in the making of a map of the entire Colony (including the mainland and islands). The work he will perform generally will be a continuation of the geological and mineralogical survey that has been proceeding for the past two years.

Dr. Uglow has been in British Columbia for the last seven years, and has also carried out geological and mineralogical research work in South America, Canada, the United States and Peru.

A RECORD MAIL.

The record Hongkong mail for this year was brought by the *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* yesterday. A total of 642 bags were received, this being the largest inward consignment the Hongkong Post Office have had to deal with on any one day during the present twelve months.

In addition to the U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai mail, the total included two consignments of letters from Home, one dated London, October 2nd, and sent via Canada, and the other via Siberia, dated London, October 10th, 12th and 13th. By the former route there were 23 bags and by the latter 18 bags. There were also 26 bags of Continental mail via Siberia.

By mid-afternoon the whole of the mail had been sorted and was ready for delivery.

Letters from Home and Europe will also arrive by the *s.s. Fumei* to-morrow (dated London, October 8th), and there should be Home and Continental papers on the *s.s. Sibirsk* on Sunday.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

MARSHAL FOCH'S REPORT AS QUOTED BY "LE JOURNAL."

LONDON, November 5th.

According to *Le Journal* Marshal Foch's report on German disarmament which the Conference of Ambassadors will examine to-morrow, declares that the German Government recently made undoubted efforts to comply with the military clauses of the Peace Treaty, especially in respect to war material, but the secret re-organisation of the General Headquarters Staff continues; also the organisation of police, which practically amounts to doubling the effectives of the Reichswehr.

In addition, secret societies are evading the clauses dealing with the teaching of children.

Le Journal forecasts the possibilities of the announcement of the early evacuation of Cologne in order to prove the Allies' loyalty to the spirit of Locarno; but the maintenance of inter-allied military control.

LOAN EMBARGO REMOVAL.
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CIRCLES PLEASED.

LONDON, November 5th.

The removal of the embargo on foreign and Dominion loans is welcomed in financial and business circles, as showing that the period of cautious experiment in the return to the gold standard has ended; and because it marks a further step towards restoring the free gold market of pre-war pattern.

The fact that less than £7,000,000 in gold has been exported since April is held to demonstrate the ability to remain on the gold standard.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IS APPOINTED.

GENEVA, November 5th.

The Commission of Enquiry into the recent Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident, leaves for the Balkans on Sunday. It includes Sir Horace Rumbold (Chairman), General Serrigny (France), General Ferrario (Italy), M. Fortyn (Member of the Dutch States-General), and M. de Adeleretz (Swedish Minister to The Hague).

MUSSOLINI IN DANGER?

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT OF PLOT ON HIS LIFE.

ROME, November 5th.

It is semi-officially stated that the former Socialist Deputy, Signor Zaniboni, has been arrested, on a charge of having prepared an attempt on the life of Signor Mussolini.

BOWEN FARMERS.

LOAD SUGAR ON STEAMER WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

BRISBANE, November 5th.

Farmers at midnight loaded 700 tons of sugar on the steamer *Port Hardy*, at Bowen.

Twelve railwaymen have been suspended for refusing to handle trucks containing coal for *Port Hardy*, but a general railway strike is not anticipated.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN.

CREWS AT FREMANTLE ARE RETURNING TO SHIPS.

FREMANTLE, November 5th.

The striking seamen have agreed to the terms offered by the shipowners and are returning to their ships.

DAMASCUS REBELS.

BLOW UP BRIDGE ON HAIFA RAILWAY.

DAMASCUS, November 5th.

The rebels have blown up a bridge, thus cutting the railway line to Haifa.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

MOSCOW, November 5th.

The President and the Central Executive of the Soviet Union have commuted the death sentence on the German student into 10 years' imprisonment.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMUNISTS IN BRITAIN.

ALL ACCUSED ARE COMMITTED TO TRIAL.

LONDON, November 4th.

All the twelve Communists (mentioned on October 23rd) who appeared on remand at Bow Street have been committed for trial, being allowed bail.

When the evidence for the prosecution concluded, Sir Henry Slender, defending, argued that there was no ground for committal, declaring that the prosecution had failed to show the existence of machinery to produce seditious results, while the language charged against the defendants was merely identical with passages expounding the theses of Communism contained in a Government report on the situation in Russia, which could still be purchased from booksellers.

[A London message, dated October 23rd, reads: Twelve of the arrested Communist leaders were charged at Bow Street with unlawful conspiracy to publish seditious libels and incite to mutiny. There was a large crowd outside the court, including fashionably dressed women and many young men and women wearing red badges. A section of the crowd sang the Red Flag. During a scrimmage the police took into custody a man carrying a red flag.

Mr. Tom Mann was present in court. Sir Travers Humphreys, prosecuting, said the accused were prosecuted as leaders and principal executive officers of two illegal organisations, namely the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Young Communist League, which had received orders from Moscow. The prosecution's case was that all persons disseminating the doctrine of Communism were liable to prosecution for sedition. Communism, as explained by the accused persons, was illegal because it involved the forcible overthrow of the Government; creation of class war, and the seduction of the armed forces of the Crown from their allegiance.

The further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.]

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS TO BE USED FOR TRAINING.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Admiralty has decided to reduce the four Iron Duke class of battleships from full commission to a special complement for training boys at sea. This decision has necessitated the redistribution of battleships in the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets in the spring.

THE SMALLER POWERS.

NEGOTIATIONS TO ATTAIN OBJECTS OF LEAGUE.

THE HAGUE, November 4th.

In the course of a memorandum to the committee of the Second Chamber, Herr Van Karnebeek mentions that negotiations are proceeding among the smallest Powers to attain the objects of the League of Nations. Thus the negotiations of Holland with Switzerland, Germany, Sweden and Siam on the subject of arbitration and conciliation have already reached an advanced stage. Pourparlers have been opened with several other countries.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

A SWEEPING VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT PARTY.

WELLINGTON, November 4th.

The elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Coates Government. The state of the parties at midnight was: Government or Reform Party, 55; Labour, 13; Nationalists (who are the erstwhile Liberals), 10; Independent Nationalists, 2.

Those elected include Miss Melville Grey Lyon (Government Party), who is the first woman legislator in New Zealand, and Sir Joseph Ward, former Liberal Premier.

A CORRECTION.

LATER.

Miss Melville, who contested Grey Lyon, was defeated by a Labourite.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

LEAVES ESTATE OF NEARLY £40,000.

LONDON, November 4th.

The late Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China, left estate valued at £39,409.

MAJOR DI PINEDO.

BAGDAD, November 4th.

Major the Marquis di Pinedo has arrived here.

EVENTS AT DAMASCUS.
FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES LENGTHY STATEMENT.

PARIS, November 4th.

An official account of the events at Damascus has been issued by the Foreign Office. Based on the report of General Sarrail, it says two bands on October 18th entered the Cagour and Medan quarters and overwhelmed the police. Their numbers were swollen by would-be looters and the French established a barrage round the European quarter.

The insurgents on October 19th resumed their firing and attempted to invade other quarters, when the French Command, anxious to avoid hand-fighting with the more numerous adversaries, ordered a slow bombardment. A number of shells fell in the native quarters, where the insurgents were concentrated. The insurgents surrendered on October 20th.

The measures taken to suppress the revolt were most moderate compared with the extent of the movement. No European civilian was killed or wounded. The French Army losses were ten killed and 30 wounded, including three Frenchmen killed and two wounded. The rebels, who massacred fifty Armenians, had 200 killed. The material damage was limited to the native area. No Arab buildings of architectural or historical interest were affected, and the Azom Palace is intact except for the recently-built wing.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY U.S.A.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

It is explained that the summoning of American destroyers to Beirut, mentioned by Reuter's Alexandria correspondent is only precautionary. It is not considered that the Americans at Beirut or Damascus are in immediate danger.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTER IN WALES.

FATALITIES AT DOLGARROG TOTAL SIXTEEN.

LONDON, November 4th.

Twenty persons are still missing in connection with the disaster at Dolgarrog. Seven bodies have been recovered. Men working waist-deep in water are searching for the dead.

Quarrymen blowing up huge rocks have brought down the flood, the carcasses of thousands of cattle being recovered.

LATER.

It is now officially stated that the fatalities in the Welsh dam disaster total sixteen.

[A message yesterday, stated that serious floods in North Wales had resulted in the bursting of a dam at Dolgarrog, a small village in Carnarvon.]

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

SHEFFIELD UNITED DEFEAT MANCHESTER CITY.

LONDON, November 4th.

Playing at Manchester to-day in the First Division of the English League, Sheffield United defeated Manchester City by four goals to two.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CANADIAN CABINET.

WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT.

OTTAWA, November 5th.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has announced that the Cabinet has decided to remain in office and meet Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Government, with the support of the progressives, has a clear majority over the Conservatives, eight to ten seats depending upon the result of one doubtful constituency.

POPULAR SPECULATION.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN ON NEW YORK 'CHANGE.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

A crescendo of enthusiasm for popular speculation on the Stock Exchange culminated to-day, by the breaking of all records for the past 20 years. The total sales aggregated nearly 3,000,000 shares.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT.

ARGENTINE AIRMAN ATTEMPTS STIFF TASK.

Buenos Aires, November 4th.

The Argentine army aviator, Hilgott, has started on a flight to New York. He hopes to complete eight thousand miles in twenty days. He carried one passenger.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN THE NORTH.
REPORTS FROM BOTH FRONTS HEAVILY CENSORED.

FENGtien CLAIMS SUCCESS.

PEKING, November 5th.

Reports from both sides, which are freely censored, indicate that the Fengtien forces, on Tuesday drove back General Mah Yu Jen's allied right-flanking column along the Grand Canal and occupied Tsinkiangpu. Whereupon the allied advance line, which was astride the railway, fell back on Kueien.

The main allied force is still to the southward of the Hwai River and failing support from Honan, General Sun Chuanfang intends to make a stand southward of the river, with his right flank touching the lakes.

Fighting hitherto has not been severe.

MORE TALK OF PEACE.

HANKOW, November 5th.

The vernacular newspapers state that the Peking Government has summoned representatives of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, Marshal Chang Tso Lin and General Hsiao Yao Nan to a Peace Conference at the Capital.

In this connection, there is some Chinese apprehension regarding the real attitude of General Hsiao Yao Nan, and the gradual gathering at Hankow of units of the 18th Division, who are Hupeh troops, recognising the leadership of General Hsiao Yao Nan, is causing rumours that matters are not what they seem.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, November 5th.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu denies the Fengtien occupation of Pengpu, which was reported on the 2nd instant, when it was also stated that General Sun Chuanfang was making his defence line at Minkwang. It is now reported that General Sun arrived at Pengpu to-day.

General Yang Sen arrived at Ichang to-day.

JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY.

MR. HIOKI ADDRESSES GATHERING IN PEKING.

"WE ARE HERE AS FRIENDS."

PEKING, November 5th.

Addressing a gathering of Chinese and foreigners on the subject of Japan's China policy, Mr. Hiocki, referring to the Caspian Conference, said that he would associate himself with Dr. C. T. Wang in saying that spirit and bargaining should be kept out of the Conference discussions.

"We are here as friends, sitting down together to work out a fair solution of a difficult problem, not as antagonists who seek each for himself, what can be got by clever bargaining."

Continuing, he said that in regard to other problems involved in Japan's relations with China: "When the time comes to deal in detail with these matters, Japan's attitude will be the same as it is at this Conference—namely to give practical expression to our recognition of China's right to exercise full sovereign authority over the territory of China and in her relations with other Powers."

"All we ask is what we believe in—friendly Chinese themselves realise necessary—that in fairness to everyone concerned due consideration must be given to the legitimate aims of the established interests of foreigners in China."

THE YELLOW RIVER.

HANDSOME OFFER MADE BY NETHERLANDS TO CHINA.

PEKING, November 5th.

The Netherlands Government in view of the recent Yellow River catastrophe, has proposed that the whole outstanding of the Netherlands share in the Boxer Indemnity shall be devoted to scientific survey and a definite plan for the regularisation of the whole course of the river.

China has agreed to the Netherlands designating one of the best Dutch hydraulic engineers to undertake the task.

RUBBER CONCESSIONS.

SMALL HOLDERS IN MALAYA WILL PROFIT.

LONDON, November 5th.

It is rumoured in London that the Government of the Federated Malay States has made concessions with regard to the rubber output, affecting only private enterprise and plantations not exceeding 25 acres.

It is estimated that it will involve 3,000 tons of extra rubber per quarter.

ARAB LADY SUES FATHER.

A THIRCE MARRIED PLAINTIFF.

INTERESTING CASE AT SINGAPORE.

An Arab lady, Fatima binte Shaik Obudh Salleh bin Abdal, was plaintiff in the Supreme Court, Singapore, on October 23th, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. P. J. Spronk, in two actions in which her father, Shaik Obudh bin Salleh bin Abdal, was defendant. Only one of the actions, in which she sought to have set aside a document purporting to be a deed of gift to her father of her share in the estate of her late husband, "in consideration of mutual love and affection of the plaintiff for the defendant" was proceeded with, the other being adjourned. The plaintiff's allegations were that she was unaware of the contents of the documents she signed and, alternatively, that there was undue influence.

Mr. F. G. Stevens, was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Page appeared for defendant.

Mr. Stevens successfully contended that the relationship being established and admitted and the gift under the agreement purporting to be by way of love and affection, the onus was thrown upon the defendant of establishing that there was not undue influence exercised in causing the plaintiff to make the deed. Quoting Halsbury's statement that it was for a parent to prove that parental influence did not taint the gift, Mr. Stevens remarked that this was a case of an Arab woman, and everybody knew how cognisant of business matters was the average Arab woman.

DANGER OF FUTURE HUSBAND.

Mr. Page did not admit that the onus was upon the defendant. There was a possibility in this case that the father, so far from trying to rob his daughter, had gone to the other extreme, and was anxious when a previous action was brought to the court that this lady and her husband were divorced and her third husband had died. She might pass through the hands of a dozen husbands in a dozen years, and it might be that there was an intention here to protect this lady's property from a future husband. As to the presumption of undue influence, that was an English rule applicable to English people. These people were not English, nor was a daughter who had already been three times married in a position to require protection.

His Lordship: Are you not putting up contradictory arguments, Mr. Page? First you say that the father had to protect this helpless female; now you say she was perfectly capable of looking after herself.

Mr. Page: She was capable of knowing her own mind, at any rate, but under the Mohammedan law the property of a wife passes to her husband, although it passes back on divorce. She is in an entirely different position to the ordinary unmarried English girl.

His Lordship: Surely a Mohammedan woman has her property separate from her husband. Mohamed decreed that a thousand years before the Married Women's Property Act.

Mr. Page: In the case of an English girl it would be an unnatural and unjust thing for her to hand over her property to anybody. In the case of a Mohammedan woman, unaccustomed to collecting rents in a different country (she was resident in Java) it was perfectly natural for her to hand over her property to male relatives to be administered. Counsel submitted that the onus was upon the lady to set up the charges of fraud and dishonesty she had made.

His Lordship held that the onus was upon the defendant.

The only evidence which Mr. Page was able to place before the Court (the defendant himself being too indisposed to be present) was the evidence taken on commission of a Dutch notary in Batavia, in whose presence the agreement was made.

Without calling upon Mrs. Stevens His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff. He could not hold, he said, that the defendant's onus had been discharged, and in his opinion the deed should be set aside.

Mr. Stevens pointed out that the property had been mortgaged to the Overseas Chinese Bank. A separate action had been brought against the defendant and the Bank, and the question might arise as to whether the Bank had notice of the circumstances. It was a question which would have to be fought out in the other action, as to whether they could maintain the mortgage. Cancellation and delivery up of the deed was asked for, but the deed was in the possession of the Bank, who were not parties to this case.

His Lordship granted a declaration that the gift was bad and ought to be set aside, that equity of redemption of three-quarter shares rightly belonged to the plaintiff, and ordered an account by the defendant of the rents and profits.

POPPY DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS TO MAKE A RECORD COLLECTION.

No effort is being spared by those responsible to make Poppy Day on Wednesday next the greatest possible success. Offers of assistance to carry through the programme arranged have been received daily and are evidence of the great interest being shown by the Colony in what has come to be the greatest "flag day" of the year.

The various churches in the Colony, have always been most sympathetic towards Earl Haig's schemes for helping ex-servicemen and they are to show that sympathy this year again in the most practical way. At the Cathedral there is to be a special service on Armistice day at 9.45 a.m. and the collection will go to the Legion funds. At the Union Church the morning service on Sunday, November 8th, will be a special "remembrance" service and the collection there will similarly go to the Haig fund. "Again at all the Roman Catholic Churches, November 8th will be solemnly regarded as Remembrance Sunday and as with the Protestant churches the collections will be allocated to the Haig fund.

The various Clubs in the Colony are all doing their bit. The Football Association have kindly consented to stage a football match between Civilians and the Services. The Civilians' team will be very strong and will include several Chinese players. It will be a game well worth watching. This match will be played on the afternoon of Armistice Day and admission will be 50 and 30 cents. A military band will be in attendance.

The V.R.C. is again well to the fore, as it always is when there is a good cause to support. There is to be a dinner at the club house on similar lines to that given there last year but with one interesting innovation. There will be lottery tickets and until he draws his ticket no man will know whom his lady partner is. This lottery dance should be productive of a good deal of fun. The same Club is running a raffle for jewellery for ladies and gentlemen, tickets being a dollar each and there is also a cross word puzzle competition for money prizes.

Other Clubs taking an active interest in the fund are the Civil Service Club, the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, Tai-koo Club, and others.

A large number of ladies of the Colony are again selling poppies and there will be such an army of them about the streets and all public places on November 11th that no one will be allowed to escape.

CEBU CEMENT CO.

U.S.A. GOVERNMENT TO HELP EXTENSION UNDERTAKING.

The Manila Bulletin of November 2nd, reports:—

"Following repeated pleas of the United States Cement Company managers for additional governmental help and in pursuance of a policy of continued Government ownership of the company, ratified last week by a legislative majority caucus, the legislative will vote at least P2,000,000 for the extension of the cement plant in Cebu, it was learned from a responsible source yesterday. The board of control will be asked to defer action on the Government option to the purchase of the Uling-Naga coal mines for use of the Cebu company. The purchase of the property is favourably recommended by eminent company officials as it is believed that it would contribute to the efficiency of the company and to the lowering of the cost of production making possible competition with foreign cement interests. The cement company officials requested of the board of control, and the legislature at least P2,000,000 for extensions of the Cebu plant and for the purchase of the Uling-Naga mines. Legislative committees in the charge of Government-owned corporations are understood to have found that the improvements to the pier near the plant site and more machinery are needed. The recommended appropriation P250,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 4.30 p.m. yesterday: Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at the majority of stations. Temperature is steadily rising to the eastward and a fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the coast and over the Northern China Sea.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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THE NEW FRANKLIN METHOD

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel, No. 4 for Catarrh, No. 5 for Neuritis, No. 6 for Sciatica, No. 7 for Migraine, No. 8 for Epilepsy, No. 9 for Paralysis, No. 10 for St. Vitus's Dance, No. 11 for Hysteria, No. 12 for Nervous Exhaustion, No. 13 for General Debility, No. 14 for Indigestion, No. 15 for Constipation, No. 16 for Diarrhoea, No. 17 for Hemorrhoids, No. 18 for Piles, No. 19 for Skin Diseases, No. 20 for Allergies, No. 21 for Asthma, No. 22 for Hay Fever, No. 23 for Whooping Cough, No. 24 for Scurvy, No. 25 for Rickets, No. 26 for Anemia, No. 27 for Chlorosis, No. 28 for Leucoderma, No. 29 for Alopecia, No. 30 for Baldness, No. 31 for Premature Hair, No. 32 for Premature Grey Hair, No. 33 for Premature Wrinkles, No. 34 for Premature Decay, No. 35 for Premature Death.

MY IRRELIGION.

WHAT THE PLAIN MAN WANTS.

[BY FATHER RONALD KNOX.]

When the Millennium arrives, as there is every reason to think it will before long, there will, no doubt, be an *Index Jacorum*, which will be a blessing to us writing fellows, and still more to the public. All jokes, but—especially anecdotes, will have to be entered at Stationers' Hall, and it will be illegal to release one without giving its age: "fresh," "new-laid," "pre-war," and so on.

As it is, you never know which stories are chestnuts. This one, for example, that I am leading up to, about the man at Cowes (you're sure you don't!) who met an acquaintance of humble origin and plebeian speech, wearing the blazer, or pen-jacket, or whatever it is of the Royal Yacht Club. He protested in horror, explaining that that sort of thing wasn't done; and next day, met the same acquaintance in the same blazer, but with the letters M.O.E.Y.C. embroidered over the pocket. The wearer, when challenged for an explanation, said the letters stood for "My Own"—oh, you do know it! Then why couldn't you have said so at first?

I have been irresistibly reminded of this story by the recent action of a morning paper in starting a series of articles by well-known novelists under the heading "My Religion." The phrase, of course, is a perfectly legitimate one; and when Mr. Compton Mackenzie replies to the editor's question by offering some of the considerations which led him to become a Catholic, it explains itself naturally enough. Mr. Mackenzie writes about "my religion" just as a Dane (say) might write for the English public about "my country"; there is no mistaking his attitude; it has nothing proprietary in it, nothing egotistic. But I hope I am not alone in feeling that most of the other contributions suggest a quite different interpretation of the word "my." The others write of religions which are their own invention, for which they themselves are responsible—their religion and nobody else's. Which seems so odd.

THE BOND OF A RELIGION.

For it is, surely, one of the accidental glories of any religion, true or false, that it should be a bond which unites men in the observance of it. Even a tribal cult which does not pretend that its god is the god of any neighbouring tribe—would regard it, indeed, as plagiarism if neighbours were to adopt its own tenets—nevertheless identifies itself eagerly with the whole life of that one tribe. Birth and coming of age are alike marked by ceremonies which bestow a religious and a political status, make a man a communicant (so to speak) and consequently a citizen. The more recent and reflective religious organisations of the world go further, and insist that if things were as they should be, not one tribe only but the whole of mankind would be united in holding this or that creed, however tenuous, fulfilling these or those religious duties, however unexact. In short, what everybody naturally demands of a religion is that it should be, not his religion, but the religion of all good men; ideally, the religion of all men who ever. It is hardly reassuring for the common mortal who looks for religious leadership to be confronted with a pile of helpful theories bearing the label "A poor thing but mine own."

"My" religion is a daunting phrase, because it suggests idiosyncrasy; it is daunting also because it carries with it a flavour of ownership. It suggests that you have invented the religion for yourself. The very word religion means restraint, implies a power which is greater than you and outside your control, a power which imposes itself on you. The word loses its whole force if your "religion" is simply a mirror of yourself, reflecting your own fads and foibles, your own kinks and prejudices.

HORSE SENSE.

I do not mean that a religion must necessarily be a revealed religion: "natural religion" is a perfectly sensible thing, and was indeed in most parts of the world the only religion Man had before the Christian era. But natural religion depends largely upon the horse sense of the human mind; we don't need literary men to dictate it to us. "My" religion means, commonly, the religion that suits itself to my particular temperament; it is the supernatural seen from my particular angle of vision, however myopic, however distorted. Inevitably that a man's religious sentiments, if they depend on no revelation, should become thus individualised. But why fed it to us in the daily Press? Do they expect us to lie down and say, "There is one God, and Gigadibs is His prophet?"

Of all men Gigadibs is the last man who should be turned loose on this sort of thing. For your writer of fiction is accustomed to ape the airs of creative Intelligence. He is a creator, although his puppets live only in a shadow world. In that shadow world he is sole demiurge; he can predestine his hero to live happily ever afterwards, his villain to throw himself over a precipice, or (what is more common nowadays) the other way round. He can dictate to a stenographer the colour of his heroine's hair (which is left of it), her early struggles and inhibitions, her improbable partiality for sheikhs and cave-men; he can make his characters come in for a fortune or go bankrupt at a moment's notice; he puts every word into their mouths, every thought into their heads.

When he has finished his dictation he can sit down and (on the wrapper) pronounce his work very good. Nothing restrains him except the canons of Art, and those not much. What wonder if such a man thinks of the supernatural world as a continuation of his last best-seller, a world whose conditions his own fancy can impose; a world which will be the mirror of his own mind? Not even of his mind, necessarily: it may be only of his mood. When Mr. Wells wrote "God the Invisible King," it was doubtful whether it reflected his mind; it was quite certain that it reflected his mood. He wanted a God to beat the Germans with.

THE RESULT.

The result is not difficult to foresee. Gigadibs offers us a picture of the supernatural world as it would be if he had had the creating and the ordering of it. He does his imaginative job conscientiously, no doubt, creditably perhaps; but what sort of guarantee have we that the supernatural world as it really corresponds to what Gigadibs thinks it ought to be? There is no room here for original argument; one can only restate the theses of that often-quoted, seldom read, never refuted work, Butler's "Analogy." If Gigadibs had created our visible world of sense and of certainty, would he have produced the world we see around us? Not he; none will tell you so more loudly than he.

Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodd: Have mercy on my soul, Lord God: As I would do, gin I were God, And Thou wert Martin Elginbrodd.

For Gigadibs that is but a small stretch of the imagination. If he had been the Omnipotent, he tells us, there should have been no pain in the world except perhaps such pain as was personally deserved, and calculated to reform the character which had deserved it; human life would have flickered out painlessly at the age of ninety; there would have been no madmen, no hereditary criminals, and so on. Now, if Gigadibs's idea of the natural order as it ought to be is so different from the natural order as it is, what sense is there in assuming that Gigadibs's idea of the supernatural order as it ought to be corresponds with the supernatural order as it is? The probability is that Gigadibs is as badly off in the one case as in the other. Meanwhile the plain man does not want Gigadibs's religion; he wants Almighty God's religion.

PAPER RELIGIONS.

I have called this article "My Irreligion" because I could quite easily sit down and draw up paper religions for myself; only I should not call them religions but irreligions, because they would not bind me, whereas the function of religion, by mere force of words, is to bind. Just so I could easily re-write Bradshaw, if I chose, in a way which would be far more satisfactory to myself; you should see what I would do with the — branch of the London and Nowhere Else Rail-way. But such pleasing fancies have this disadvantage, that the trains will not run according to my revised edition; they will run according to Bradshaw-as-is. Any intelligent man could make up half a dozen quite interesting creeds before breakfast. It is just as easy to imagine a world without hell as it is to imagine a world without pain. But what would you? I am only Martin Elginbrodd.

If Mr. Waipole and Mr. Bennett really want to float a new religion, it is no good for them to sit down in an armchair and think it out. Their best course is to take a walk or something, and then they may get a revelation of sorts. And that revelation, however ludicrous it may be, may possibly catch on as a freak religion. But it will catch on precisely because it is not theirs—*Evening Standard*.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AT HOME.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

[BY A. G. GARDINER.]

A correspondent puts to me a question, which I will not so much try to answer as employ as a peg on which to hang some comments. "Here," he says, "is the country getting deeper and deeper into difficulties, trade declining (look at the latest returns), unemployment increasing, the crisis in the coal trade bought off for a few months at the expense of a subsidy out of the taxpayers' pockets, Cook is capturing trade unionism and the Government doing nothing to redeem the situation, but instead is plunging us into new and incalculable liabilities in Mesopotamia, Singapore and the remote places of the earth."

"If we are perishing at the centre, what help will it be to us if we cover Mesopotamia with barracks and aerodromes and Singapore with naval bases? What is to be done at home? What would be the things that a Government of men like Henry Ford, Lord Cowdray, Gordon Selfridge and other princes of the business world would do if this vast concern was in their hands with full power to act?"

RECONSTRUCTION'S ROCKY ROAD.

In the first place, do not let us overstate the case and get in a panic. We are passing through the greatest crisis in the industrial history of this country, and we need cool heads, firm minds and high courage.

I am confident we shall worry through the crisis. I am confident that in ten, twenty years' time we shall be a nation in a healthier, sounder position as the result of the ordeal through which we are passing now. Our country is undergoing reconstruction, and reconstruction, whether of a road, a business or a State, is always a dirty, dusty and costly affair.

Nor are things quite so desperate as they seem. The dead weight of unemployment is a deplorable and unprecedented. Ten in every hundred are unemployed. Yes, but we are still doing as large a proportion of the export trade of the world as we did before the War.

I am not saying that all is well. It is far from well. But all is not lost. The margin of change that would fill our sails with the wind of good business is not large—perhaps only 5 per cent., certainly not more than 10 per cent., of new demand would do it.

And I do not despair that the change will come. A breath of confidence blowing through the world will bring it.

I do not believe in miracles and I do not believe in supermen. I do not think a despotism of business men would bring us salvation any more than a Workers' Soviet would bring us salvation.

However you disguise these things they boil down to Communism on the one hand and Fascism on the other, and I believe in neither. I believe in the representative system and in Parliament, with all its defects. I am sure we can fight it out on this line and win, and that we can win on no other.

The best service that the great business man can do for all of us is to make his own business boom. Every business that prospers is a gift to our national mill, wind in our sails, fuel for our fire.

But while I do not wish to see a Government of Fords and Selfridges sitting at Westminster any more than I want to see a Workers' Soviet sitting at Westminster, there are certain principles of business which should be applied to a State which is in difficulties as much as to a business which is in difficulties.

I am sure, for example, that when times are hard and trade is depressed Mr. Selfridge does not choose that moment to launch out into remote gambles. He would not bite off more than he can chew. He would not think it was a favourable time to build a warehouse in Mesopotamia and a factory in Singapore.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN WOULD DO.

If one of Mr. Selfridge's departments in Oxford Street was unprofitable he would not give it a subsidy from the rest of the business to enable it to exist as a pauper department. He would say that the department had to be overhauled and modernised, and made to stand on its own legs. It must not be allowed to be a drain on the whole enterprise.

If one department can claim to be spoon-fed, others may claim to be spoon-fed, and the end of that is the bankruptcy of the whole concern.

So with the business of the State. There has never been a more mischievous precedent set than the subsidy to the coal trade. Already it has excited other interests with the appetite for plunder. The agricultural interest has approached the Government with a demand for a subsidy. "Only five millions and we shall be content."

And if the coal trade and the agricultural industry, why not shipbuilding? Why not engineering? Why not iron and steel? If subsidies are going, these, especially iron and steel, have more need of them than coal or agriculture.

But the whole idea is insane. If industries can only live by sucking one another's blood, the end of all industries will soon be reached.

The truth is that if we are to recover, we must face the economic facts with honest economic remedies. If an industry is not organised so that it is paying it must be reorganised so that it will pay.

We cannot spoon-feed agriculture. If farming is not paying—which I believe to be entirely unfounded—then the farmers must learn to make it pay or give place to other farmers who will adopt better methods.

And so with coal. We have the best coal seams in the world, and we ought to have as cheap coal and as profitable a coal industry as there is in the world. It is not the fault of Nature that we have not. It is the fault of bad blood and an effete system.

Every great staple industry is paralysed in consequence, and every industry that is suffering is called upon to pay tribute to the authors of its suffering.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

Mr. Baldwin has got to say to the coal industry, as Mr. Selfridge would say to his hat department if it did not pay, "Put your house in order." If the system is out of date, scrap it and get a new one, but do not think the public are going to pay you for improvising every other department in the State. And so to agriculture when it comes but in hand for its dole.

I repeat that I am confident that we shall come through the crisis, but we shall not get through it until we have cut off wasteful extravagances abroad and the coddling of mendicant industries at home.



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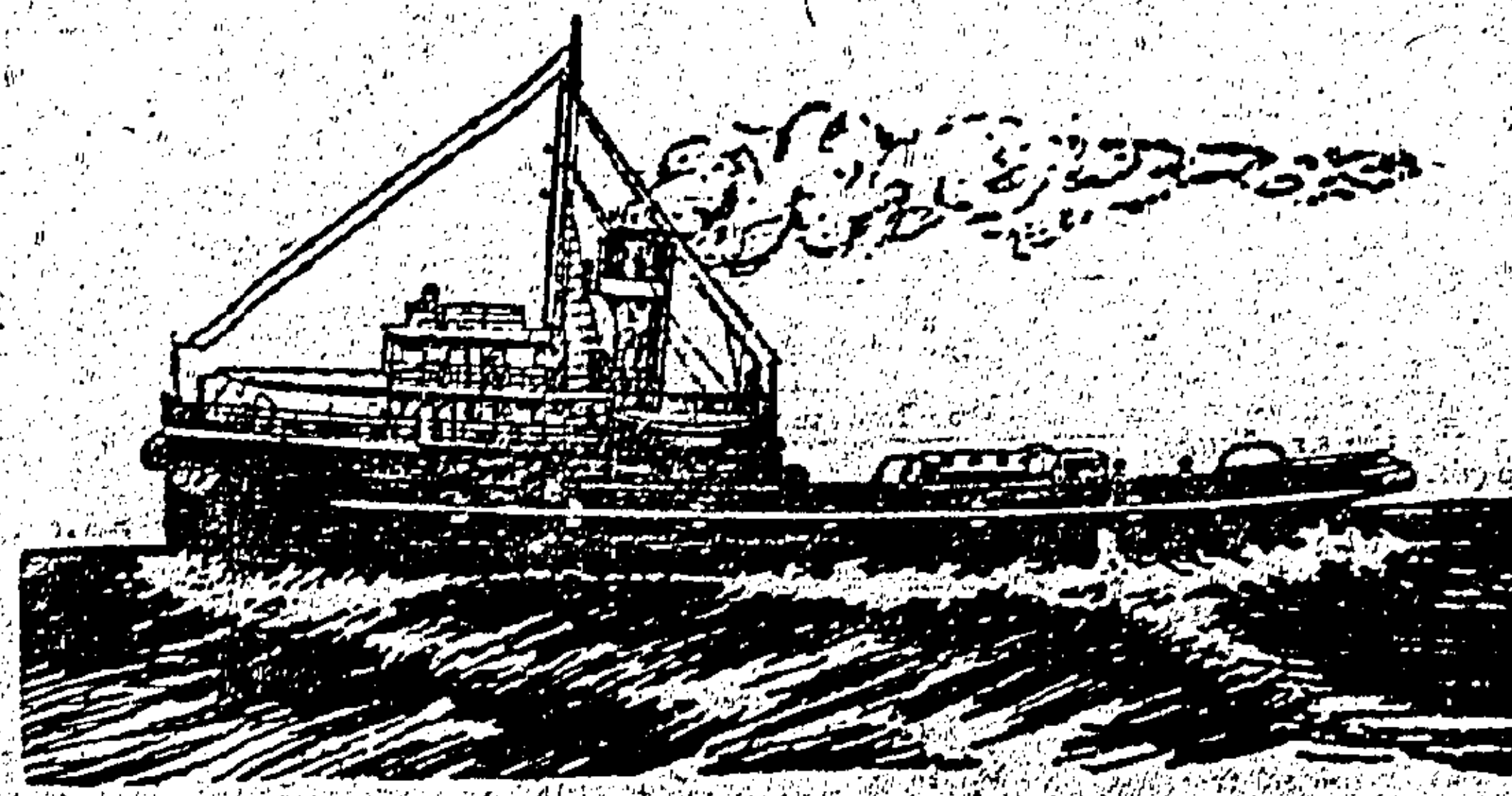
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 4th.

Afrika, Danish motor ship, 9,597 tons, Capt. E. Himmelstrup, from Europe via ports. She left Dunkirk on September 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—John Maaners.

Ming Sang, British str., 900 tons, Capt. C. Alexander, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with general cargo, pigs and bullocks, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Phuquang, Chinese str., 1,023 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddie, from Swatow, with ballast, lying at buoy No. C43.—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.

Siam, British str., 2,784 tons, Capt. V. Harper, from Durban, Mauritius and Singapore. The last port she left on October 29th, with a cargo of matches, lying at buoy No. A4.—Bank Line.

Tasmanian, British str., 4,052 tons, Capt. P. W. Trotter, from San Francisco, with 7,000 tons of fuel oil, lying at Laichikok.—Standard Oil Co.

Tonkin, French str., 840 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—M.M.

November 5th.

Chipsdale, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. D. H. Burleigh, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C34.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Empress of Russia, British str., 16,810 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, B.N.B., from Vancouver, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—C.P.S.

Haiphong, Portuguese str., 293 tons, Capt. A. Jourille, from Swatow, with 150 tons of general cargo, lying at Suikong Wharf.—Hoi On S.S. Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,450 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Swatow, with 900 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Sarcelan, British str., 4,845 tons, Capt. A. J. Baine, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A23.—Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

Swallow, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwang, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—Man Yick & Co.

Tjilodas, Dutch str., 4,660 tons, Capt. P. Meerman, from Dairen and Amoy, with a general cargo, cement and beans, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

Yeiun Maru, Japanese str., 1,937 tons, Capt. N. Kanetsune, from Dairen, with 324 tons of vermicelli, lying at buoy No. C41.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

November 5th.

Afrika, for Shanghai.

Anying, for Amoy.

Chipsdale, for Canton.

Empress of Russia, for Manila.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Knaping, for Chinwangtao.

Knechtel, for Tientsin.

Namwha, for Tientsin.

Ninghai, for Chefoo.

Sarcelan, for Singapore.

Tjilodas, for Batavia.

Tonkin, for Haiphong.

Vau Chuan, for Amoy.

Waiching, for Shanghai.

West Iron, for Manila.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 72, of which 26 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 15 arrivals, of which six were British, one American, two Dutch, one Danish, one French, two Japanese and two Chinese. The departures for the same period numbered 15, including the *s.s. Yun On* for Swatow, while there were five entered for clearance yesterday.

The arrivals were the *s.s. Tasmanian* (Br.) from San Francisco with fuel oil amounting to 7,000 tons; the *s.s. Swallow* (Br.) from Shanghai and Amoy with 400 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Hydrangea* (Br.) from Swatow with 180 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Ming Sang* (Br.) from Haiphong and Hoibow with 1,400 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Siam* (Br.) from Dairen and Singapore with ten cases of matches and mail; the *s.s. Sarcelan* (Br.) from Amoy with only a through cargo; the *s.s. President Jefferson* (American) from Manila with 322 tons of sugar and general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Vau Chuan* (Dutch) from Belawan Deli and Singapore with 385 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Tjilodas* (Dutch) from Dairen and Amoy with only a through cargo and mail; the *s.s. Apuka* (Danish) from Copenhagen and Singapore with general cargo; the *s.s. Tonkin* (French) from Haiphong with 200 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Hozan Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 800 tons of general merchandise and mail; the *s.s. Yeiun Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen with 949 tons of cereals and 324 tons of vermicelli; the *s.s. Phuquang* (Chinese) from Swatow with only ballast and the *s.s. Sun Kung* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 180 tons of general cargo.

Later yesterday morning the *s.s. Chipsdale* (British) arrived from Shanghai with a general cargo and the *s.s. Empress of Russia* (Br.) came in from Vancouver via Japan ports and Shanghai and entered general cargo and a large mail.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Afrika*, on November 4th.—Mr. and Mrs. Penny, and Miss Penny.

Per *s.s. Empress of Russia*, on November 5th:—For Hongkong: Mr. Bittling, Mrs. L. Chapman, Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Forwerda, Miss Ida Humphries, Mrs. F. C. Jenkins, Miss P. Jenkins, Mr. T. S. and Mrs. Morrison, Dr. W. L. Uglow, Mrs. P. D. Cooper, Mr. Chan Ching To, Mr. P. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. E. N. Enson, Misses M. S. and B. Enson, Master B. Enson, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Elbert, Mr. A. Hyde-Lay, Mr. G. N. and Mrs. Hurd, Miss Y. Y. Koo, Miss Koo, Mr. M. and Mrs. Koch, Mr. Ip Kwan, Mrs. W. F. Lee, Miss M. Levy, Mr. Leo, Mr. Van R. Limburg, Mr. S. Longfield, Mr. S. Lauder, Mrs. C. H. Lee, Mr. F. K. Lau, Mr. A. Leverspiel, Mr. T. C. Ma, Mr. F. C. Macdonald, Mr. W. G. R. Murphy, Mrs. C. Muschenbroek, Mr. A. Paul, Miss M. M. Saunders, Mr. H. J. Steele, Mrs. G. L. Smeaton, Mr. F. N. Shea, Mr. M. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Tsu Yee Pei and infant, Mr. B. C. Turner, Mr. F. and Mrs. Van Ballusuk, Mr. Wan, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. G. Y. S. White, Mr. M. C. Sidjikan, Mr. W. H. Overly, Capt. E. Baylis, Mrs. S. L. Cramer, Miss K. S. Gifford, Mr. J. H. Janase, Mr. M. Rice, Mr. M. M. Montminy, Mr. W. T. Cheng, Mr. Cha Ming Tay, Mr. L. K. Chow, Mr. Y. C. Chang, Mrs. S. Chang, Mr. S. W. Chu, Mr. L. C. Chan, Mr. K. L. Chan, Miss W. P. Ho, Mrs. L. Ho, Master Ho, Miss M. A. Jennings, Mr. S. W. King, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. O. K. Lau, Mr. J. T. Mok, Mr. T. H. Mok, Mr. Mok, Shao Ching Cheng, Mrs. E. Starke, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Chong Hoon, Mr. K. P. and Mrs. Wu, Mr. X. C. Yung, Miss S. Zabarova, Mr. C. Hingmark, Mrs. Chu, Miss Chu, Mr. S. C. Chang, Mr. C. K. Chau, Mr. M. K. Chau, Mr. A. F. Hau, Mr. L. S. Hui, Mr. Q. C. Luther, Mr. K. T. Lau, Mr. Y. C. Liang, Mr. L. M. Lam, Mr. C. Mar, Mr. C. C. Mar, Mr. P. C. Ma, Miss Mao Dai Koo, Mr. T. C. Mok, Mr. Tam Wing Shou, Mr. Tang Ping, Miss Y. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Wai Park, Miss S. Y. Wong, Miss S. O. Wong, Mr. Y. T. Wong, Masters Wong (4), Misses Wong (9), Mr. C. M. Wong, Mr. P. W. Wong, Mr. C. M. Yang, Mr. L. S. Yee and Miss Young Tai Kan.

DEPARTURES.

Per *s.s. President Jefferson*, for Seattle, on November 5th:—Mrs. M. T. Fowler, Master J. Wm. Fowler, Mr. Toshio Menden, Mr. Teizo Mori, Mrs. Shizue Mori, Mr. M. Nishikawa, Mr. Jisuke Okahashi, Mr. Y. Wakizaka, Mr. Chas. D. Gower, Mrs. Caroline C. Gates, Mr. Hallet L. Robbins, Mr. P. A. Babbat, Mr. M. J. Heller, Mr. Charles F. Graham, Mr. T. L. Parkhurst, Mr. J. Vrig, Mr. O. L. Pan, Mr. I. Hangen, Mr. D. Gibbison, Miss G. Marrevoeuf, Mr. B. H. Lydon, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Clarke, Mr. C. J. Lowe, Mrs. K. Brasher, Miss M. King, Mr. E. Astorosa, Mr. M. C. Lee, Mr. C. P. Lan, Mr. P. L. Han, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tipton, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and two children, Mr. R. Batson, Mrs. M. Feld, Miss P. Langhammer, Mr. K. H. Eishardt, Mr. Rofolfo Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bauer, Miss D. Bauer, Mr. F. M. Shea, Mr. E. M. Sutcliffe, Mr. Lye Hoi Pang, Mr. Yee Shee June, Mrs. Woo Shee, Mr. Wong Chee Cho, Mr. Jue Chuck Pon, Mr. Loi Dan, Mr. Ngu Nham, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Urquhart, Mr. Jui Nai Jue, and Mr. T. A. Mitchell.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bensanouch (Ben Line), due to-day.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due November 10th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due Nov. 9th.

Sarcelan (N.D.L.), due November 7th.

QUARANTINE RELAXED.

It is notified that Quarantine restrictions imposed on ships arriving from Shanghai is now relaxed.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.15	30.14
Temperature	78	70	74
Humidity	88	76	63
Wind Direction	ESE	NE	East
Force	3	3	4
Weather	B	C	B
Sea	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 77

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 6th to 12th, 1925.

Day	Hour	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Nov. 6	11	11 44	6.9	7.31	2.2
Nov. 7	10	10 51	6.9	8.31	2.4
Nov. 8	9	10 01	6.9	9.38	2.6
Nov. 9	8	9 12	6.9	10.41	2.8
Nov. 10	7	8 25	6.9	11.35	2.6
Nov. 11	6	7 38	6.9	12.19	2.4
Nov. 12	5	6 56	6.9	0 17	2.5
Nov. 13	4	6 14	6.9	0 26	2.4
Nov. 14	3	5 32	6.9	0 51	2.5

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HAZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 7th Nov. at 11 a.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TATSUMI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

DELAGO MARU ... Monday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

BANGKOK MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... End of Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

GEYON MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MORIOKA MARU (Moji Direct) ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 14th Nov.

KAMOI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Nov.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec.

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

Telephone 1874. YOKO BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

HAIPHONG via HIOHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday	8th Nov. at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Thursday	12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday	14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
KORE via AMOY & MOJI	"LAISANG"	Sunday	15th Nov. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Monday	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday	22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BATAVIA
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BATAVIA
HONGKONG—BORNIO LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BATAVIA
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORENIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone Central No. 215.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
"GLEN SANDA"	8th Nov.	8th Nov. at 10 a.m.
"GLENBEG"	12th "	12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"GLEN TARA"	19th "	19th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	26th Dec.	26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
"GLENSHIRE"	24th "	24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

HOMWARDS

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Hongkong
"GLEN SANDA"	8th Nov.	8th Nov. at 10 a.m.
"GLENBEG"	12th "	12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"GLEN TARA"	19th "	19th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	26th Dec.	26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
"GLENSHIRE"	24th "	24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 and 22, and Central 1510.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER

AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO: SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"SAARBRUECKEN"	7th November	12th December
"COBLENZ"	5th December	12th January, 1926
"ANHALT"	2nd January	7th February
"FULDA"	30th January	7th March
"DEFFLINGER"	27th February	4th April
"TEIER"	27th March	1st May
"SAARBRUECKEN"	24th April	29th May

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.

2, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

J.C.J.L.

Yok Building Hongkong

Tel. Address: JAVAJYN

Tel. Central 1274

REGULAR FORENIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
CELEBES	JAVA	in Port	—	—
TJIMANOREK	JAPAN	in Port	5th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	N. CHINA & AMOY	in Port	6th "	S'KAK, M'KAR & S'SALIA
TJIBESAH	JAVA via M'KAR	in Port	7th "	JAPAN
TJILATJAP	N. CHINA & AMOY	13th Nov.	15th "	M'KAR & S'SALIA
TJILALAK	BATAVIA	15th "	17th "	SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAPAN	19th "	21st "	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA via M'KAR	20th "	22nd "	SAUTOW & SHANGHAI
TJIKWONG	JAVA via M'KAR	27th "	29th "	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	29th "	1st Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJIKEM	S'KAI & AMOY	9th Dec.	10th "	MAELISAR & S'SALIA

For full Particulars, apply to:-
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
 Telephone Central 740. 2, QUAI DE LA GARE, HONG KONG.
CONSIGNATION-TRADING-REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m., the 13th November.
This mail is due in London on the 17th December.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building; these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used, included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MAVILA	Per Lincoln	5th Nov.
JAPAN	Hakozaki Maru	5th Nov.
AMERICA & MAVILA	Tanda	8th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Nov.
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only)	Fiume, L.	7th Nov.
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only)	London, 8th Oct.	
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Per Grant	8th Nov.
MAVILA	Per Grant	8th Nov.
STRAITS	Per Grant	16th Nov.
JAPAN	Kano Maru	17th Nov.
AMERICA & MAVILA	Mishima Maru	18th Nov.
JAPAN	Hakozaki Maru	20th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Tonkin	Friday, 6th, 9.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Aurolang	10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Tybecas	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 6th Dec.	Hakozaki Maru	Saturday, 7th, 8.45 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hainan & Haiphong	Song Bo	Registration Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 1st Dec. & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)...	Per Lincoln	Parcels Noon 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Mingang	Sunday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hoon Maru	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Per Grant	Monday, 9th, 3.30 P.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th Dec.	Angkor	Tuesday, 10th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Ning	Registration Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Sinkang	3.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinua	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th Nov.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels Noon 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Fookang	Friday, 13th, Noon 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th Dec.	Manila	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Hwang	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kano Maru	Tuesday, 17th, 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 5th, 1925.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	— 2/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	— 2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	— 2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 2/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months'	— 2/5 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 1,425
Credit, 4 months' sight	— 1,495
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 57 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	— 59
ON HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 166 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	— 166 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	— 137 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	— 137 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand	— 101 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	— 143
ON BATAVIA—On demand	— 143
ON BANGKOK—On demand	— nom.
ON RAYONG—On demand	— nom.
ON RANGKOE—On demand	— 77 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	— \$32.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	— —
SILVER, per oz.	— 32 5/16